MAY

Look

Trade Mark

THE MONTHLY PICTURE MAGAZINE

10c

SWORD SWALLOWER

X-ray Reveals How He Does It

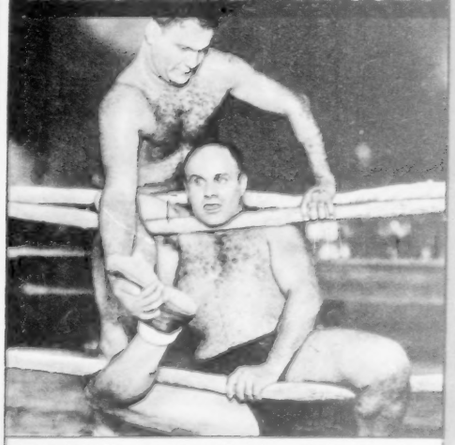
HOW to REAR a CHILD

Psychologist Discusses Proper Methods

JEAN HARLOW

A Story of Beauty, Love and Tragedy

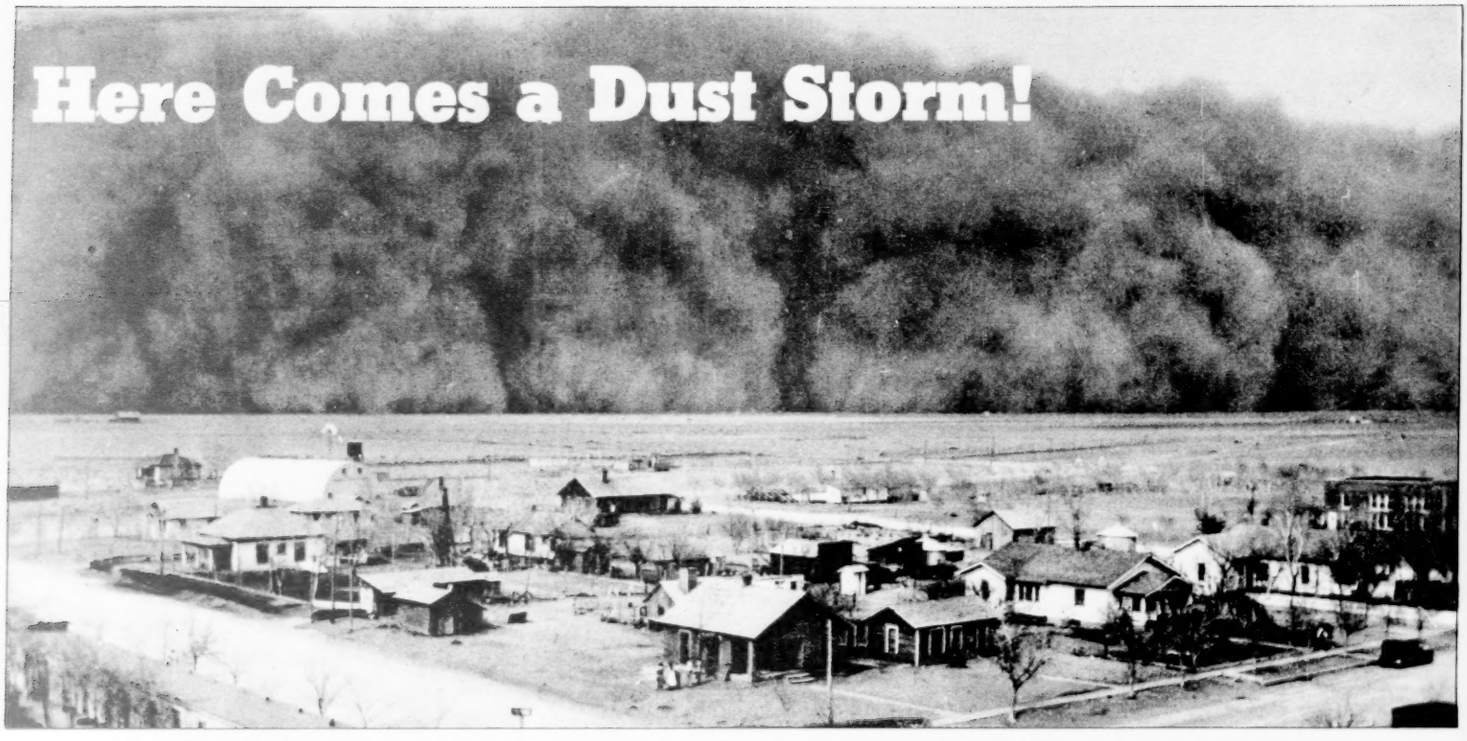
WRESTLING EXPOSED



LOOK Shows You Tricks of the Trade

ARE WE DRINKING OUR WAY BACK TO PROHIBITION?

Here Comes a Dust Storm!



1 **A Dust Storm Five Miles Away.** Such storms as this one, caught by the camera in Kansas, are forcing hundreds of thousands of farmers from their homes and costing uncounted millions in ravished farm lands and health. These storms are becoming more and more common each year through the midwest and southwest, where grasslands were plowed during the World war to increase this country's wheat acreage. This loosened top soil, loosened more by recurring droughts which started in 1931, is picked up by the wind and carried many miles. Often in the spring, seed is uncovered or even blown out of the ground. Loss last year was estimated at more than 400 million dollars to the farmers of United States.

2 **The Dust Is a Mile and a Half Away Now.** The storm comes closer, darkening the skies while men and animals seek shelter from the suffocating dust . . . In 1936 more than 148 thousand farmers were impoverished by dust storms and had to turn to federal relief. The government, in an effort to halt this destruction, plans to replant these dusty areas to soil-anchoring grasses and trees. Once grass is started the wind will be unable to pick up the top soil. Trees, in rougher country, will hold rainfall which now runs off the land as fast as it falls . . . Farms have been literally blown away in some sections in the last few years. Sometimes the dust has swept as far as the Atlantic coast.

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IS PROHIBITION COMING BACK?

"YES," Say The Drys, "For These Three Reasons"

REASON No. 1: Motor Cars and Liquor Do Not Mix. Seven out of 100 auto accidents in 1935 were caused by drunken drivers. Nine out of 100 pedestrians injured were under the influence of liquor . . . Drys believe citizens will again prohibit intoxicants in order to stamp out drunken drivers and drunken pedestrians. There are three times as many autos now as in pre-prohibition days.

REASON No. 2: Women Drink in Public. In the days of the saloon, few women drank in public. Now both women and men visit public places where drinks are sold . . . Drys believe sentiment against women drinking will develop into another prohibition movement.

(Keystone, Rudy Arnold photos)

REASON No. 3: Minors Patronize Drinking Places. Most saloons in the era before prohibition, refused to sell intoxicating drinks to minors . . . The Drys charge that today minors drink where they please. How long will this be permitted? That's what Drys ask as they predict a second prohibition period.

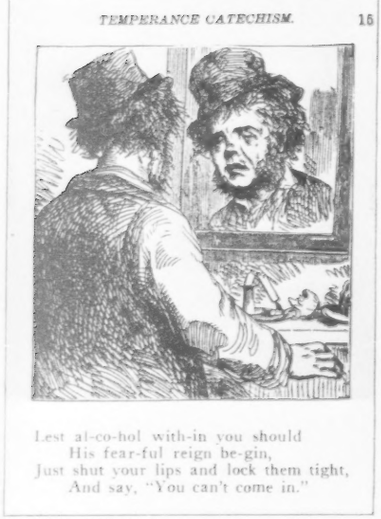
(. . . Continued on Next Page)

Fight Against Liquor
Started Before Civil War

The first great wave of sentiment against liquor started two centuries ago—before the American revolution—and continued until the Civil War . . . The second temperance movement followed the Civil war and reached its peak in 1885. The third movement is dated 1900-1920 and ended with prohibition. A new one now looms.

"The Drunkard's Fate." Pictures such as this of drinkers suffering delirium tremens terrorized imbibers. Thomas Jefferson, Francis Scott Key and Daniel Webster were leaders in the first temperance movement. "The Washingtonians," one of the many pre-Civil war temperance groups, had 100 thousand members.

The Campaign Against Hard Liquor Drinking. These illustrations are typical of early propaganda used by the Drys in the temperance movement . . . The early temperance movement did not aim at total abstinence. Early settlers drank corn liquor. Reformers wanted them to drink wine and beer.


TEMPERANCE CATECHISM. 15
Lest al-co-hol with-in you should
His fear-ful reign be-gin,
Just shut your lips and lock them tight,
And say, "You can't come in."

Temperance Catechism. Books distributed by Drys carried stirring stories like this . . . Thirteen states had dry laws to reduce the sale of hard liquor when the Civil war broke out. All but Maine afterward repealed these laws.

Sipping Dad's Beer. Even children were given toddies in colonial days. Colonists believed liquor was essential to health and taverns were required to stock it . . . Colonists observed funerals, marriages and ordinations of ministers with the rum bottle.

The Skeleton in the Closet. This picture was hung in many homes In 1830, the consumption of distilled liquor was about six gallons for every man, woman and child in the country . . . By 1850, temperance agitation cut this to 2.23 gallons a person . . . Today it is slightly more than three-fourths of a gallon each year for each person. (This figure is for legally distilled liquor and does not include bootleg supplies.)

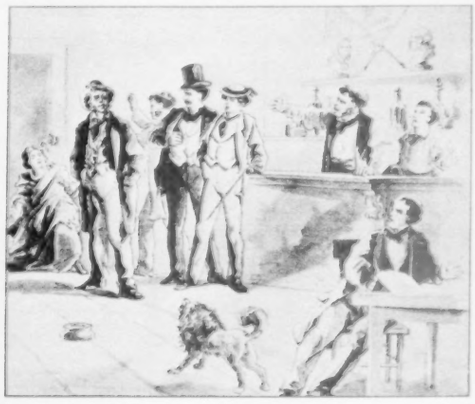
(Culver photo)

TEN NIGHTS IN A BARROOM

Pictured here are scenes from the famous stage success, "Ten Nights in a Barroom." These pictures of the play were made from stereopticon slides . . . T. S. Arthur, temperance advocate, wrote "Ten Nights in a Barroom" in 1854. The book was adapted to the stage and before the Civil war, ranked with Uncle Tom's Cabin in popularity . . . Uncle Tom's Cabin agitated the slavery question. "Ten Nights in a Barroom" brought sentiment against drinking to a new peak.

1 The Miller Opens a Tavern. When Simon Slade sells his mill and opens the Sickle and Sheaf tavern, he puts his protesting wife and daughter in the kitchen and his son behind the bar. Slade is genial, and the tavern, inviting.

2 Drunkard Is Not Welcome. Joe Morgan, Slade's former partner in the mill, is the only unwelcome guest at the tavern . . . Morgan doesn't know when to stop drinking and his daughter, Mary, calls for him nightly.

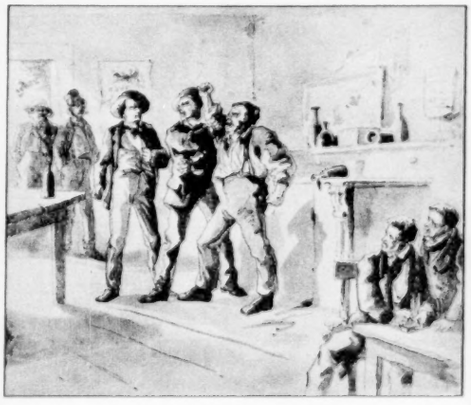


3 "Good Heavens! He's Killed Her!" A year later, Slade has become a hateful money grasper. In a rage he throws a glass at Morgan. The glass misses Morgan and strikes little Mary, fatally injuring her.

4 Death of Little Mary Morgan. Morgan, athirst for liquor, has delirium tremens at his daughter's deathbed. The mother rushes for a doctor . . . Calmed, Morgan promises the dying Mary that he will never touch liquor again.

5 Willy Becomes a Drunkard. Five more years pass by. Willy Hammond, once promising lawyer, has gone from bad to worse . . . His bosom friend is a gambler. Drunk, they hitch Willy's fine race horse to a buggy.

6 "You're a Cheating Scoundrel." The gambler, in cahoots with Slade, gets Willy in a card game. Willy calls the gambler a crook and is in turn killed . . . Willy's mother falls dead when she sees her slain son.



7 A Deplorable Situation. Two years later. The Sickle and Sheaf is dirty and falling into decay. Guests are coarse and vulgar. Slade has become brutal; his son a loafer. Both have become drunkards and quarrel continuously.

8 "Frank Slade, You Have Killed Your Father." One night the son hits his father with a bottle. Slade dies. The son is placed in jail. Mrs. Slade goes insane . . . The daughter, left all alone, is broken hearted.

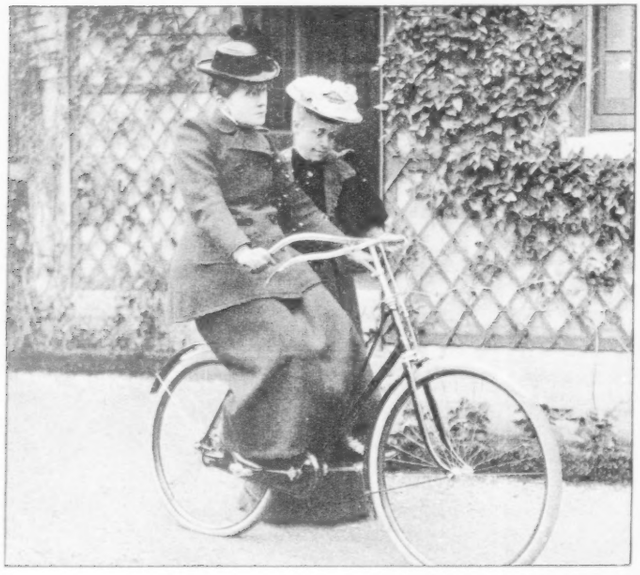
9 Citizens Vote to Close Tavern. Joe Morgan, now reformed, leads a movement to close the Sickle and Sheaf. Citizens hold a mass meeting . . . The tavern sign is cut down. Thus ends the tavern which led so many to destruction.

(Brown Bros. photos)

(Continued on Next Page)

These Women Led Praying Bands. By common consent, sweet, cultured Eliza J. Thompson, right, a grandmother, was selected to lead the praying Hillsboro, Ohio, band on its first saloon visit. In the crusading band was Mrs. H. C. McCabe, left, who later became Ohio's first W. C. T. U. president and Mrs. Frances Wait Leiter, center. Mrs. Leiter became so engrossed in temperance that she developed a suitcase still and used it in lectures throughout the country.

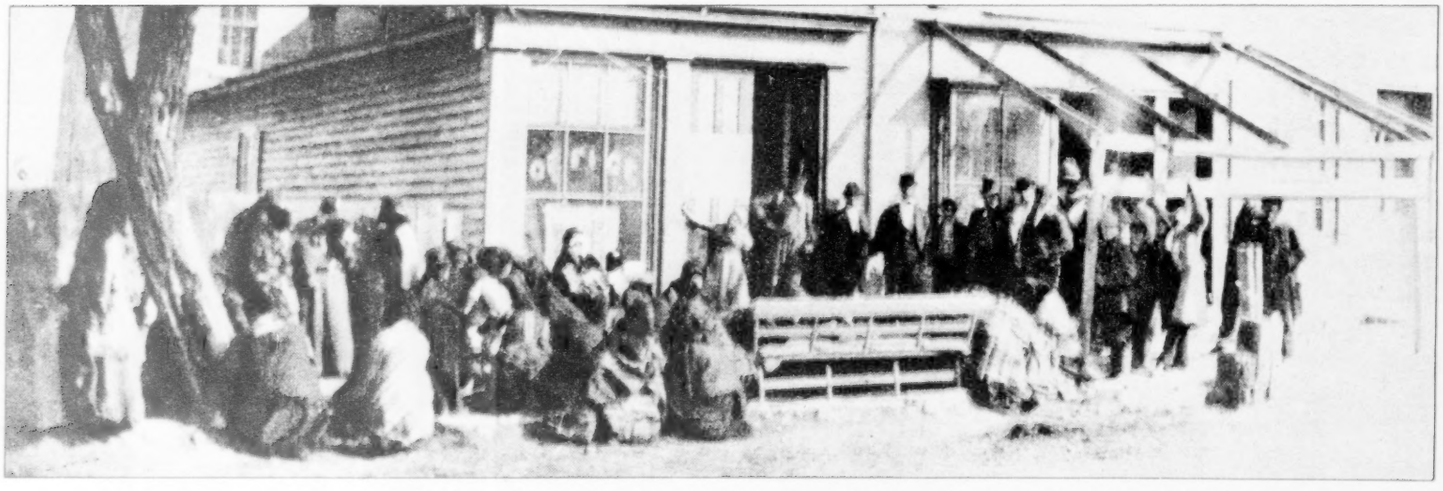
Bone-Dry Stand Pleased Drys. Lucy Webb Hayes was the first president's wife to ban liquor from the White House. Pleased, the Drys placed the portrait of her in the White House to hang by Martha Washington . . . The Washington painting still is on the first floor but the likeness of Mrs. Hayes, long since, was removed to the lower corridor.



The Drys' Joan of Arc. Frances Willard, spinster, was the guiding spirit in the second temperance movement . . . Elected second president of the W. C. T. U. in 1879, she advocated votes for women, and was the first to suggest national prohibition. Under Miss Willard the W. C. T. U. grew to 200,000. Miss Willard is pictured on the bicycle with Miss Anna Gordon, third president of the organization, holding her. Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, an Iowan, was first president.

The (2nd) Temperance Movement

After the Civil war, a second temperance wave struck at liquor. The wave ended about 1889 with plenty of "teeth" in a new set of dry laws. Ten states had gone dry . . . Liquor and local option were leading subjects in politics . . . In this period the Women's Christian Temperance Union was formed, an organization which was destined to be an important factor in this and future drives against liquor and the saloon.

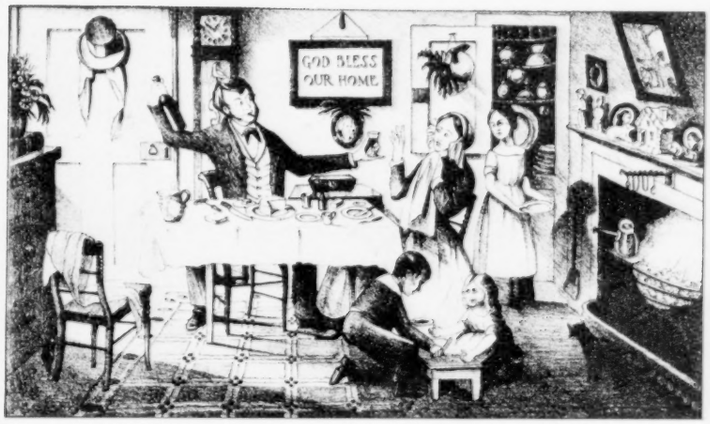


Praying in Front of a Saloon

This type of campaigning against the saloon started in Hillsboro, Ohio, on the night of December 23, 1873. It was the beginning of the Women's Crusade which was to crystallize into the Women's Christian Temperance Union. The Hillsboro movement was inspired by a visiting lecturer who suggested that women visit saloons and pray them out of business. When saloon keepers refused the crusaders admittance, they prayed in front of the saloon, as shown in this picture. The crusade swept to 23 states in 50 days, swept the liquor traffic out of 250 towns and villages. The W. C. T. U. was organized the next year.

"TRAGIC RESULTS OF THE BOTTLE"

Pictured here is a series of cartoons, typical of the propaganda used by the Drys in the second temperance movement. Beneath each picture is the exact wording which was printed on the original cartoon. Dry literature of this nature flooded the country from 1865 to 1889.



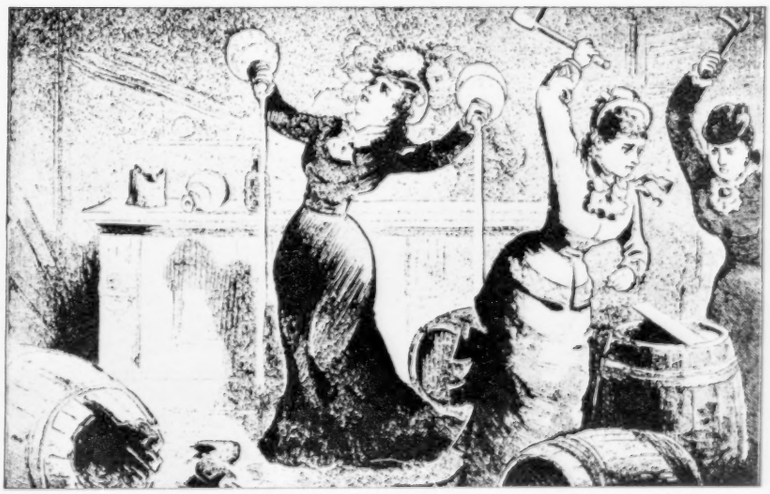
1 The bottle is brought out for the first time: The husband induces his wife "just to take a drop."

2 An execution sweeps off the greater part of their furniture: Unemployed, he comforts himself with the bottle.

3 Fearful quarrels and brutal violence are the natural consequences of the frequent use of the bottle.

4 The bottle has done its work. The husband in a state of furious drunkeness, kills his wife with the instrument of all their misery.

The Police Gazette Printed the Pictures and Stories Below



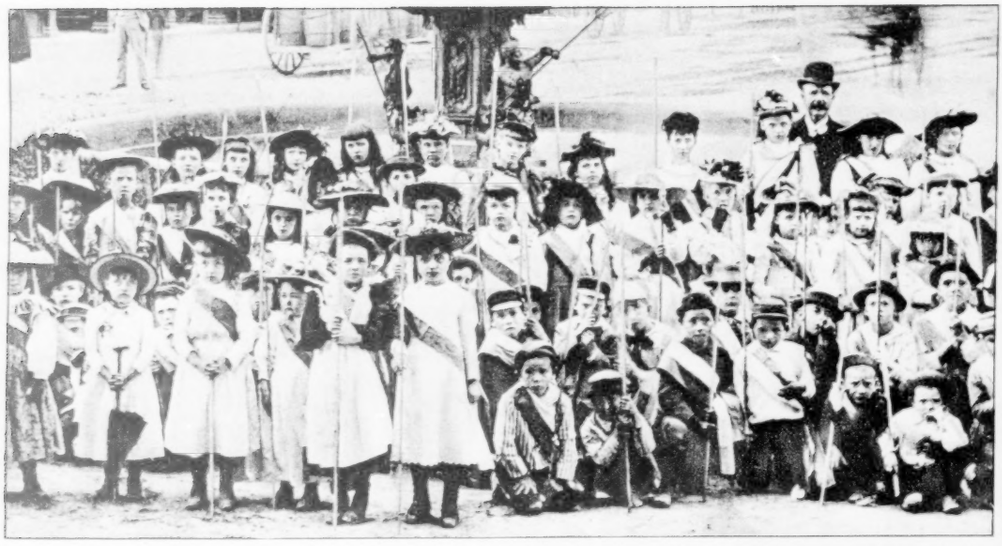
Hatchets vs. Prayers. When prayers failed, gentle women aid hatchets under shawls, sneaked into saloons, smashed up the "stuff" . . . Frances Willard never participated in hatchet raids although she was in several praying bands. But she didn't lack a temper—when things went wrong she went into a tantrum, threw herself on the floor, kicked her heels and screamed.

Rum Drinking Wife Chained to Bed. Little was said about women drinkers in the old days. But some of them imbibed and were a problem of the Drys, as attested by this picture from an old Police Gazette. The Gazette story tells of a husband who had to chain his wife to her bed in order to find her sober on his return.

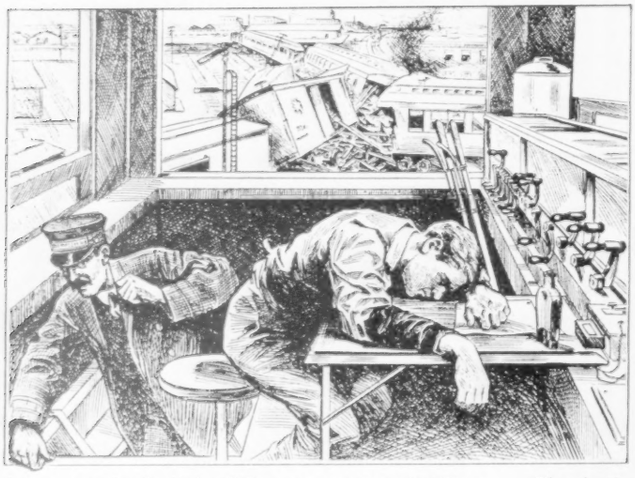
(. . . Continued on Next Page)

This (the 3rd) Temperance Movement Brought Prohibition

The third temperance wave started in 1900 when reformers sought to clean up politics, which they claimed was influenced by the liquor industry. Prohibition, in 1920, ended this wave.



Aided Dry Cause. These Maine children were part of the juvenile army which sang and paraded in the third temperance movement. Many signed the W.C.T.U. pledge: "I hereby promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malted liquors, including wine, beer and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the sale and traffic in the same." This pledge is still used.



Asleep at the Switch. This propaganda aided Drys . . . The Anti-Saloon League, organized by preachers in 1893, backed by industry and canny in politics, spent $20,000,000 from 1914 to 1920 in the dry cause. Brewers raised $4,457,941 in the same period to fight the fast growing dry movement.

ALASKA DANCE HALL
"WORKERS"

Many such scenes are of record, where whiskey-crazed men and women indulge in wholesale murder, and numerous other crimes. Most of these women are the outcasts of large eastern cities, and these retreats mark the closing chapter of their unfortunate careers. Over ninety per cent of these women lay their downfall to the harmless(?) first drink they were persuaded to take, at the hand of some designing betrayer of their love. Still we sit idly by, and permit a continuance of this licentious traffic, and necessary weapon of crime.

Drink Led to Their Downfall. Propaganda like this flooded the country before prohibition . . . Saloons first were closed June 30, 1919 as a wartime emergency measure. Before the ban had been lifted, the 18th amendment was ratified . . . Forty-six of the 48 states approved the dry amendment.

(Pacific and Atlantic photos)

All Nations Welcome But Carry. Saloons hung out this sign in the 11 years Carry Nation traveled about the country breaking up saloons with a hatchet . . . Arrested at least 25 times, she meddled in everything from kissing, smoking, eating and corsets, to politics and lodges . . . Her caustic tongue rivaled her hatchet. Her sharpest witticism was directed at the government, which she said, "like dead fish, stinks worse at the head."

Hated by Wets. Billy Sunday, most colorful evangelist of his time, former baseball player, was the leading spirit of the Drys. His sermons closed hundreds of saloons; thousands of confirmed drunkards hit the "sawdust trail" at his behest. He fought "the demon rum" until his death in 1935.

Gang Murder Caused by Prohibition. In the wake of prohibition came the organized gangster and the underworld czars, such as Al Capone and others, who not only ruled the bootlegging industry but gathered tribute from legitimate business . . . As this picture shows, gangsters settled their problems with bullets. It was taken on St. Valentine's day, 1929, when seven Chicago men were machine gunned by rival gangsters . . . The U. S. Treasury department eventually squashed the major gangs, not for liquor law violations, but for failure to file full income returns.

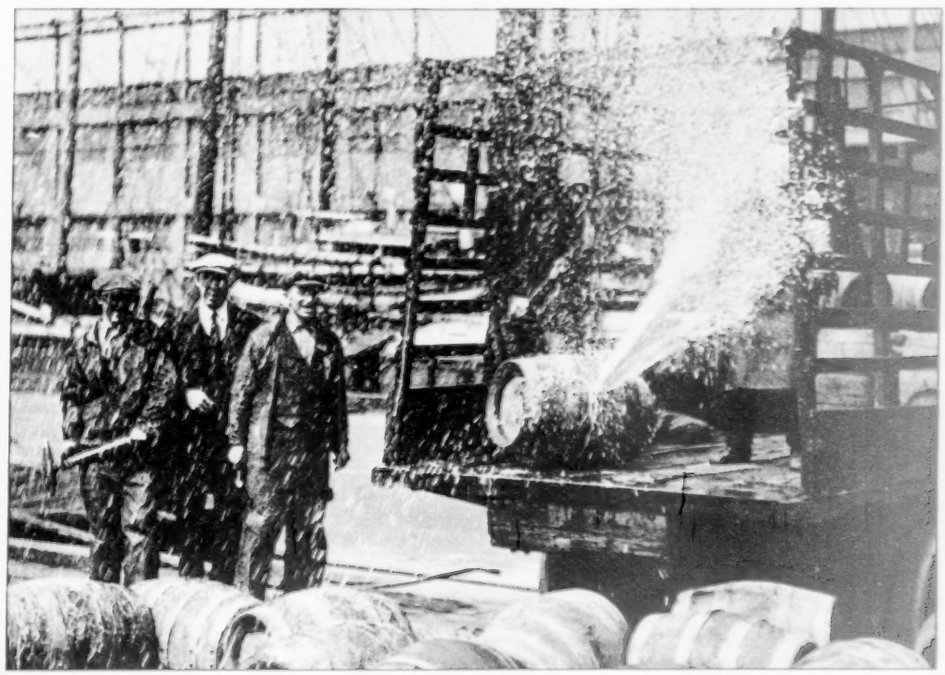
Bootlegger's Distilling Equipment. Bootleggers flourished during prohibition. Here one is shown testing his product. Home brewers also were busy.

Joke to Many. Many jokes about disregard of prohibition law were made on stage and screen. The late Marie Dressler joined the jokers by posing for this picture during a trip abroad.

. . . But Prohibition Brought These Problems

Though prohibition outlawed the liquor industry it brought many new problems . . . Many citizens disregarded the law, became home brewers, patronized bootleggers . . . Bootlegging became a big industry directed by underworld czars . . . Smugglers ran liquor in on swift boats and slipped across the Canadian and Mexican borders . . . Federal agents smashed speakeasies, stills and breweries, but more sprang up. Courts became clogged with prohibition cases. Repeal has helped some but it has not been the hoped-for "cure-all." Bootlegging still exists. Half the liquor sold in U. S., enforcement officials say, comes from bootleg stills, and 300 or more illegal distilleries are raided weekly. To protect legal distilleries from untaxed competition, 4,000 field agents—more than during prohibition—are kept busy.

(Wide World, Brown Bros., Underwood & Underwood photos)



A Shower Bath of Beer. During prohibition millions of dollars worth of liquor flowed down gutters as the government confiscated liquor, attempting to enforce the law . . . Constitutional prohibition went out, as it came in, with unexpected swiftness . . . Its life span, ending December 5, 1933, was exactly 13 years, 11 months, 11 days . . . Prior to prohibition, saloons had been closed six months as a wartime measure. Before the ban had been lifted, the 18th amendment was ratified.

(. . . *Continued on Next Page*)

Then . . .
Men Only
At the Bar

Contrast this picture with the one below. Here is a saloon scene in 1905 when only men drank in public. The Drys hated and fought distillers and brewers but it was the saloon that aroused their ire and bore the brunt of their attacks . . . Prohibition closed 177,790 saloons, caused the shut-down of many of the 1,090 breweries and 236 distilleries . . . Few of these old time saloons have reopened since repeal. Taverns and night clubs—drinking places which cater to both men and women—have succeeded them. Approximately 100 million gallons of distilled liquor was consumed in the U. S. in 1936.

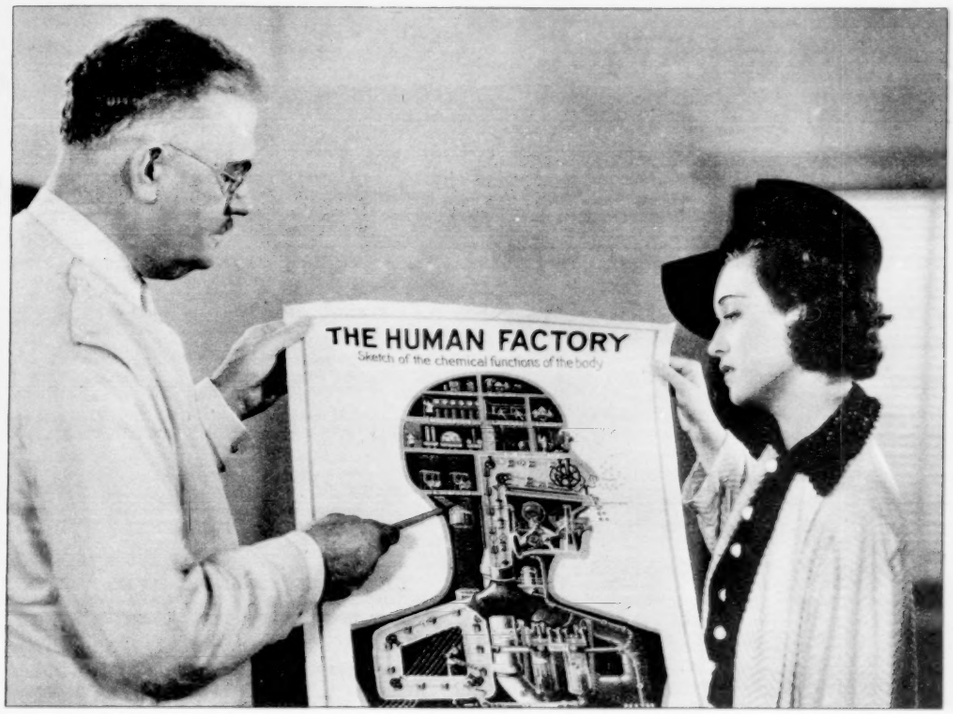
Are Women to Blame . . . if Prohibition Comes Back?

Now . . .
Men *and Women*
At the Bar

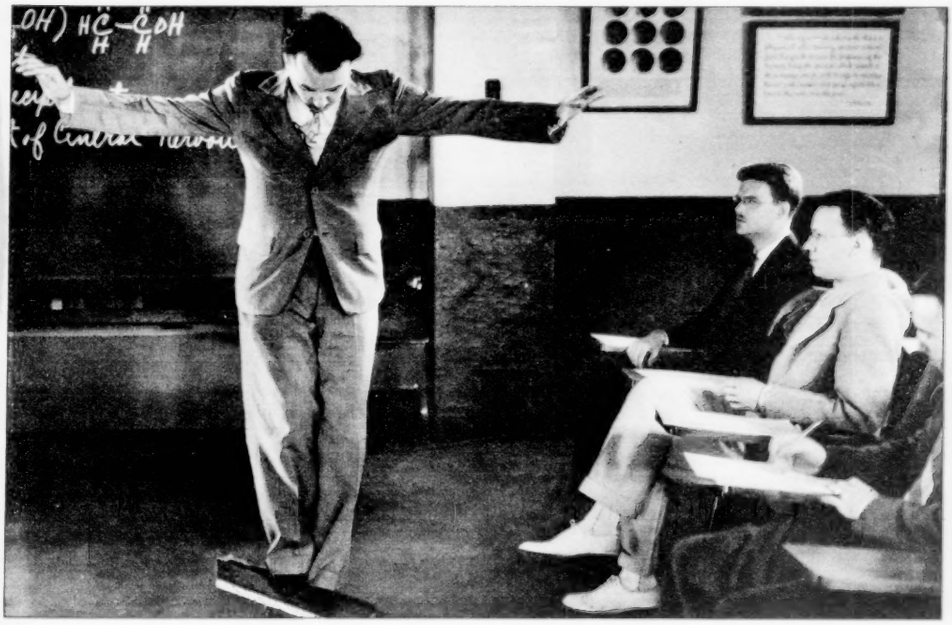
(Brown Bros., Rudy Arnold photos)

This is a typical scene of today, taken in a fashionable New York night club . . . Drys believe that sentiment against women drinking will largely influence the return of prohibition . . . Forty-one out of the 48 states permit the sale of hard liquor. Alabama, alone, remains bone dry. Kansas, Oklahoma, Mississippi and Tennessee, permit the sale of beer. Georgia legalized both beer and light wines. Although North Carolina has a state dry law, 18 counties and two cities are exempt and may set up their own liquor stores.

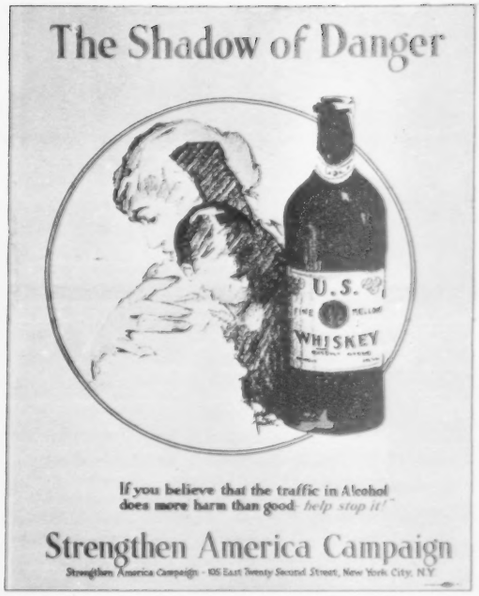
Will This New Campaign Bring Back Prohibition?



New Campaign is Education. Scarcely had the repeal of the 18th amendment become effective when a fourth temperance movement was launched by the W. C. T. U., lone organized survivor of the many temperance groups so active before prohibition. This year the W. C. T. U. is backing a $1,000,000 educational campaign. Movies, radios, newspapers and road signs are being used . . . This picture of a girl being taught the effects of alcohol on the human system is from the new W. C. T. U. movie now being shown in schools and CCC camps . . . All states, except Wyoming, require that schools teach the bad effects of alcohol.



Another Scene from W. C. T. U. Movie. Before taking a sip of whiskey, this student could balance himself. Now he cannot . . . Drys forced the liquor question into 11 state elections last November. Results: Oklahoma refused to repeal its dry laws. Saloons were voted out of 33 Chicago precincts. Three Oregon counties voted liquor out. A dozen New York towns banned saloons. Twenty-five towns went dry in New Jersey . . . Thus did the last prohibition era begin —town after town, state after state going dry. Drys view the scene with satisfaction.


The Shadow of Danger
U.S.
WHISKEY
If you believe that the traffic in Alcohol does more harm than good help stop it!
Strengthen America Campaign
Strengthen America Campaign - 105 East Twenty Second Street, New York City, N.Y.

Drys Endorse Poster. This is one of many posters being distributed by Drys . . . Expenditure for liquor amounted to $97.29 per family the first year of repeal.

Roadsign Placed by W.C.T.U. These signs are seen near many highways . . . There are 97,852 drinking places in the U. S. and 12,063 stores that legally sell alcoholic beverages in packages.

The Wet Side of the Question

Outlawed for 15 years, the liquor industry does not want the return of any form of prohibition. Protecting their 7 billion dollar investment, brewers and distillers have united to keep former abuses under control and have appointed governing boards to censor and direct their industry . . . Distillers and brewers claim they have helped beat the depression; that they provide employment for 265,878 people; have paid 2 billion in federal, and a quarter billion in state, taxes since repeal; that they pay $281,834,000 for labor and $48,150,000 for grain each year.

SWORD SWALLOWER

X-Ray Proves He Does It

To Ordinary Eyes, Lucky Ball looked like this when the X-ray was being taken. Some sword swallowing is faked. This is real. On the next page LOOK shows you how it is done.

An X-ray picture of Lucky Ball, sword swallower, with his sword inside him.

1 Swords Are Always Wiped before and after swallowing. Lucky Ball, who appears with Shirley Temple in Twentieth Century-Fox's "Wee Willie Winkie," makes sure his sword is clean . . . Because the weight of food in the stomach lengthens the passage (called the esophagus) which leads to it, he has eaten a big meal to prepare for his performance.

Sword Swallower Shows

HOW IT'S DONE

2 Lucky Bends the Sword to prove it doesn't fold up. He says it's easy to swallow a flat sword like this one. Corkscrew swords are difficult . . . Lucky is the only man in the country who can swallow one. For flat swords, his record is swallowing 16 all at once, varying in length from 16 to 23 inches.

3 Almost Down. When the sword enters his throat Lucky throws his head far back so the passage from his mouth to his stomach is a straight line. The next step is to control his breathing so as not to disturb this passage.

4 All Gone But the Hilt. Going down, the sword does not prick him. X-ray pictures show no scars or abnormalities of any kind. Once learned, the trick requires little practice. After a vacation, he is as good at it as ever.

5 He Flips It Out with his finger. Lucky says nine out of 10 persons, with practice, could learn to swallow swords. The only drawback is a sword swallower can't eat chocolate. It remains in the esophagus and sticks to the sword.

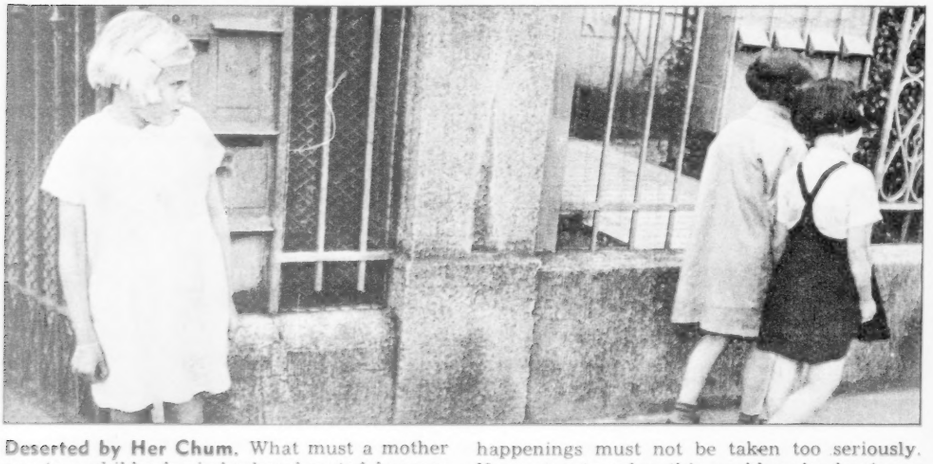
How To Be A Good Parent

Psychologist Analyzes Everyday Problems In a Child's Life

In the pictures on these two pages, Dr. Robert Clark, psychologist, points out the right and wrong way to handle children.

The problems shown here occur in almost every child's life. How parents handle these problems determine a child's future happiness.

Should An Adult End This Quarrel? A certain amount of quarreling between children is to be expected. Usually children of the same age will settle their own problems. But, when a child is constantly teased by an older one, arrangements should be made for them to play with others of their own age . . . An adult finding it necessary to interfere in quarrels, should act, not as a policeman, but as a sympathetic and understanding companion.



Deserted by Her Chum. What must a mother say to a child who is broken hearted because her girl friend has chummed up with another? Explain that the other two girls have some reason for wishing to be alone; that she, too, should seek other companions and that such happenings must not be taken too seriously. Never try to solve this problem by having a party and not inviting the other two girls. Don't build up hate toward the other girls. Invite new playmates to the home while the child is adjusting herself to new chums.

(Black Star Photos)

Never Force A Child to Tell a Lie. "Did you cheat in the examination?" the father asks. To save her face, the daughter lies . . . How much better to have inspired her to do better in the future by saying: "You're a fine little girl and can do things right. If you copied, it was the copying—not you—that I don't like. Let me know when you need help with your lessons. I will try to help you."

Don't Quarrel Before Children. If parents must find fault with one another, they should do so when children are not present. Quarrels between mothers and fathers always upset and bewilder their children, who love them both . . . Usually a child takes sides which makes the situation even worse . . . Bickering parents make quarrelsome children.

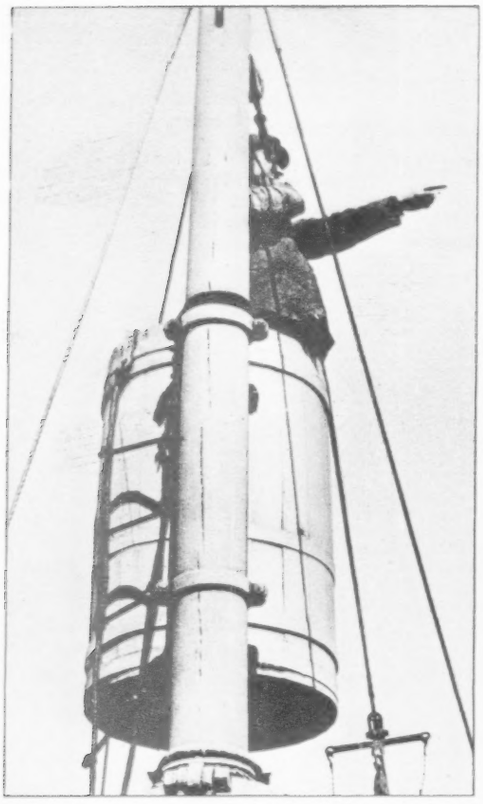
Trying to Gain Sympathy Is Wrong. Little children have tender feelings and are grief stricken when their mothers and fathers weep. Many parents, realizing this, pretend to weep in order to gain their way. This is a foolish and childish practice. Soon the children will realize they are being tricked and thereafter will never respect true emotions.

(Black Star photos)

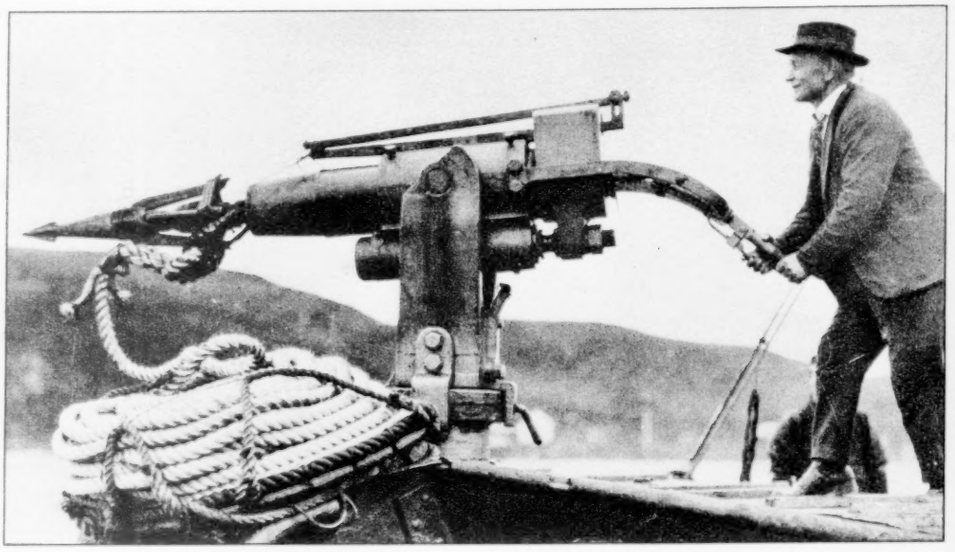
Be Careful What You Say. This little girl has just heard her father use a prohibited word. Her keen pleasure at this slip of the tongue is plainly shown . . . She'll use the word now unless dad apologizes and shows he is truly sorry for violating a rule. If he passes the incident off as amusing, his daughter will take the same attitude when next she uses the word.

How A Whale Is Caught

Whaling has long been an important and adventurous industry. Before steamships, sailing whalers would go on cruises lasting two or three years. Home port for many whalers was New Bedford, Mass. . . . At one time 735 American ships hunted whales. Now less than 100 do.

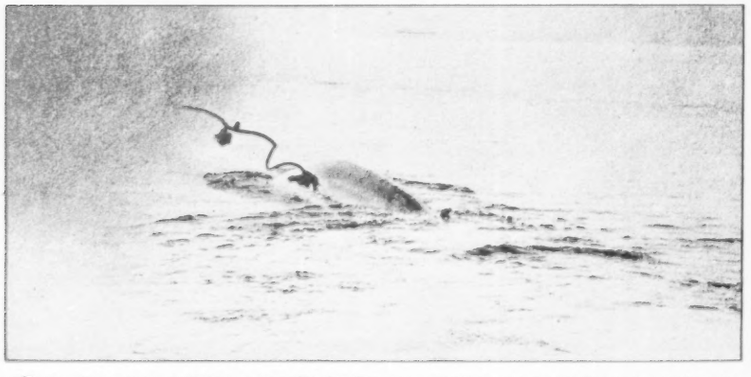


1 "There She Blows." The lookout in the crow's nest sees a whale spouting . . . Whales are largest living animals, probably the biggest that ever lived—either in the sea or on land.



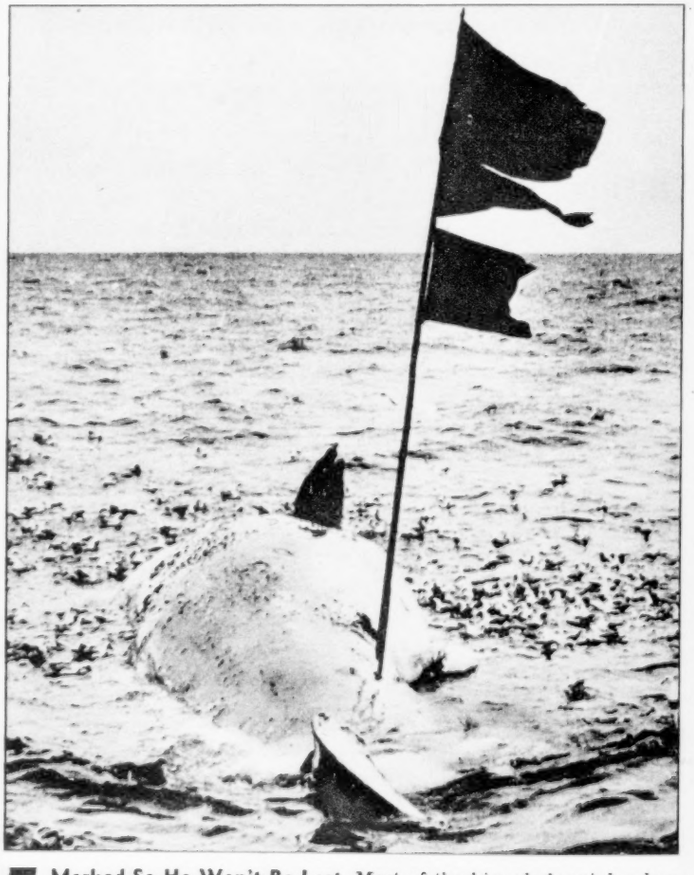
2 The Harpoonist's Job Is Important on the Whaler. In former days a small boat was lowered when a whale was sighted. A picked crew rowed towards it and a whaler with a good eye and stout arm hurled the harpoon by hand into the animal's flank . . . Today harpoons such as this one are fired from the big ship by a gun or small cannon. It is less dangerous . . . The animal's huge tail (which whalers call his flukes) can knock a small boat out of the water.

3 Harpoon On Its Way—Whale Is Target. Sometimes when a whale is struck by a harpoon it dives straight down, taking with it hundreds of yards of the stout line. Eventually, however, it must come up, because it is an animal, not a fish, and it must breathe as animals do.



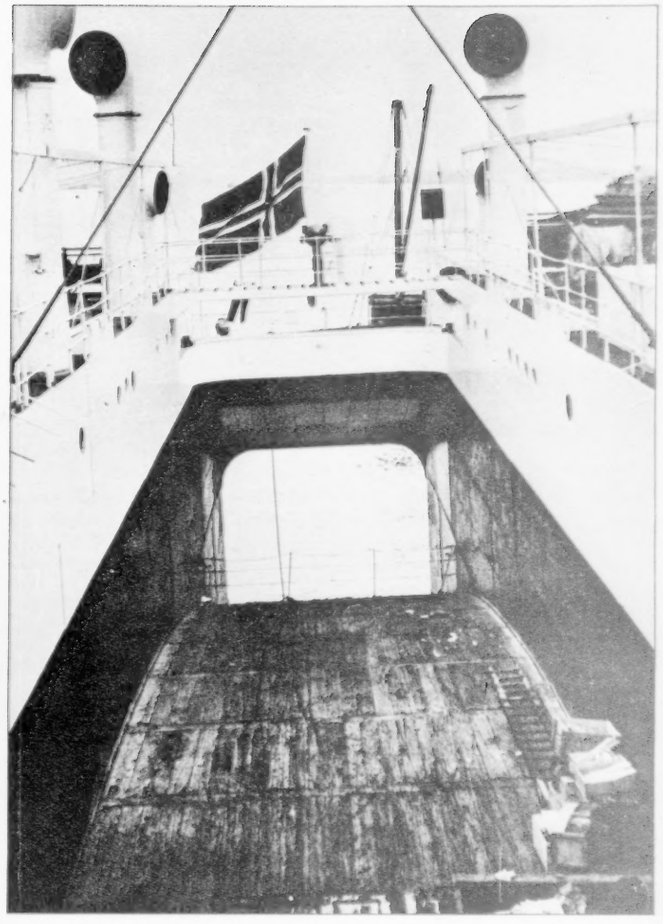
4 Perfect Hit and Now the Fight Begins. Before a whale dives he takes in great gulps of air. After he has been down 15 to 20 minutes this gets warm and picks up moisture from the whale's lungs. When he comes to the surface again he blows this air out and it condenses, forming the so-called spout.

(International News, Brown Bros. photos)

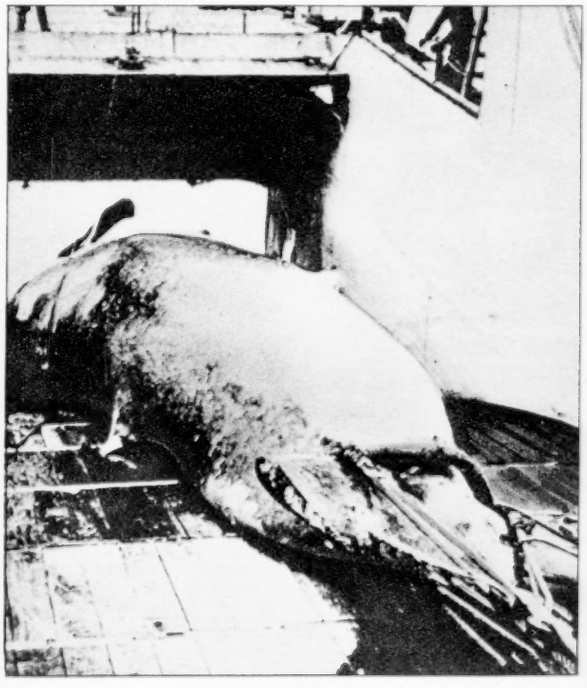


5 Marked So He Won't Be Lost. Most of the big whales sink when killed. Sometimes they are pumped full of air so they will remain afloat. Notice the seagulls around this one which has been left here while the whalers go after another one.

6 The Dead Whale Is Pulled Aboard Here. This is a rear view of a modern whaling vessel—a craft far different from the old sailing ships . . . Up this incline the dead whale is hauled before it is cut up for its whalebone, blubber and oil . . . Whale products contribute to the manufacture of many articles, including soap, explosives, oils, cosmetics and cattle feed.

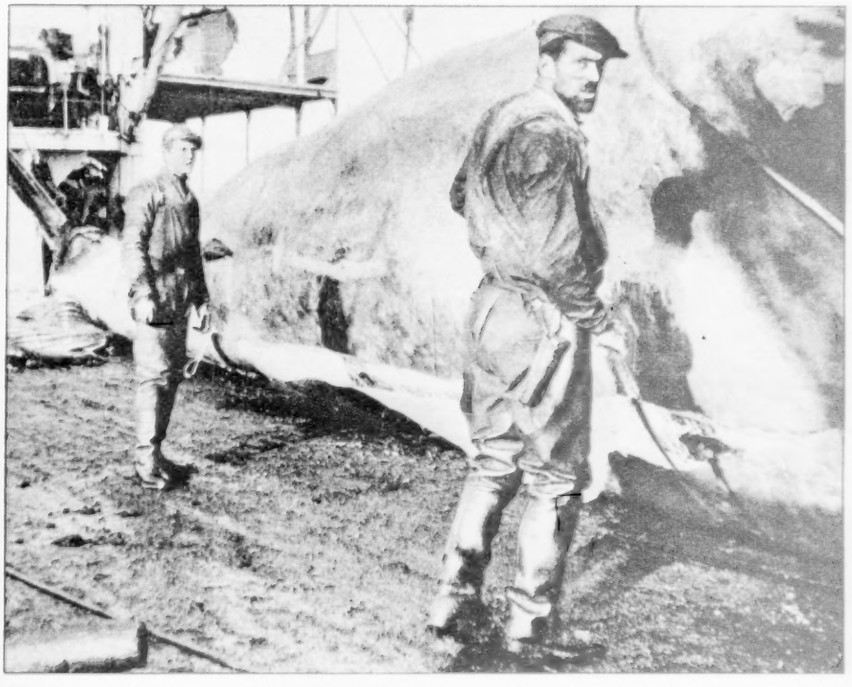


7 And Then He Is Hauled Up Here. Note the Norwegian merchant flag on this ship. The Norwegians are leaders in the whaling industry today. They and the Basques of northern Spain started the business in the ninth century . . . Whale oil was used extensively a century ago for lighting purposes.



8 Heaved Aboard Tail First. Most important whaling waters today are in the Antarctic regions near the Ross sea . . . Some whales travel in large groups, some in couples and others alone. All are warm-blooded mammals, protected from the cold of the sea by thick layers of blubber . . . Whales suckle their young. Their milk looks much like cow's milk.

(International News photos)



9 Soon It Will Be Just a Mammoth Skeleton. Now the giant of the sea will be stripped of everything the whalers find of value. Huge slabs of skin and blubber are pulled off in long rolls . . . From the head the men will get valuable oil, and from the mouth, whalebone, which is not bone at all, but a horny substance called baleen . . . The whale family includes, besides these enormous animals, the dolphin, the porpoise, the grampus and the manatee, or sea cow, all of which are much smaller.

KANGAROO BABY

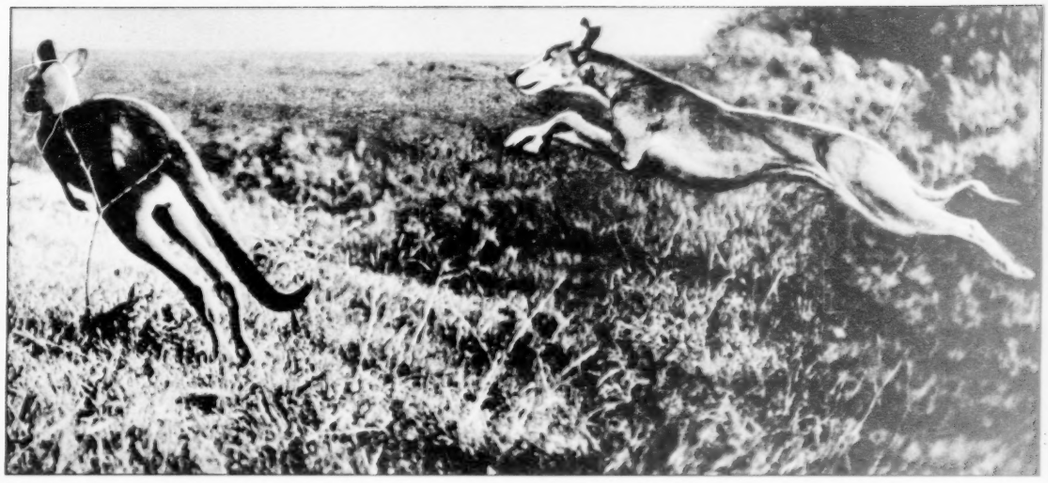
The First Hitch-Hiker

A kangaroo baby is unusually helpless when born. The mother places it in her pouch, as shown here. For more than a month the baby remains there and is fed from four nipples inside the pouch. At first it is even too helpless to nurse, so the mother forces milk into its mouth . . . Even after it is big enough to run about, the young kangaroo may return to the pouch for temporary rest, as this little one has done . . . Usually only one is born at a time.

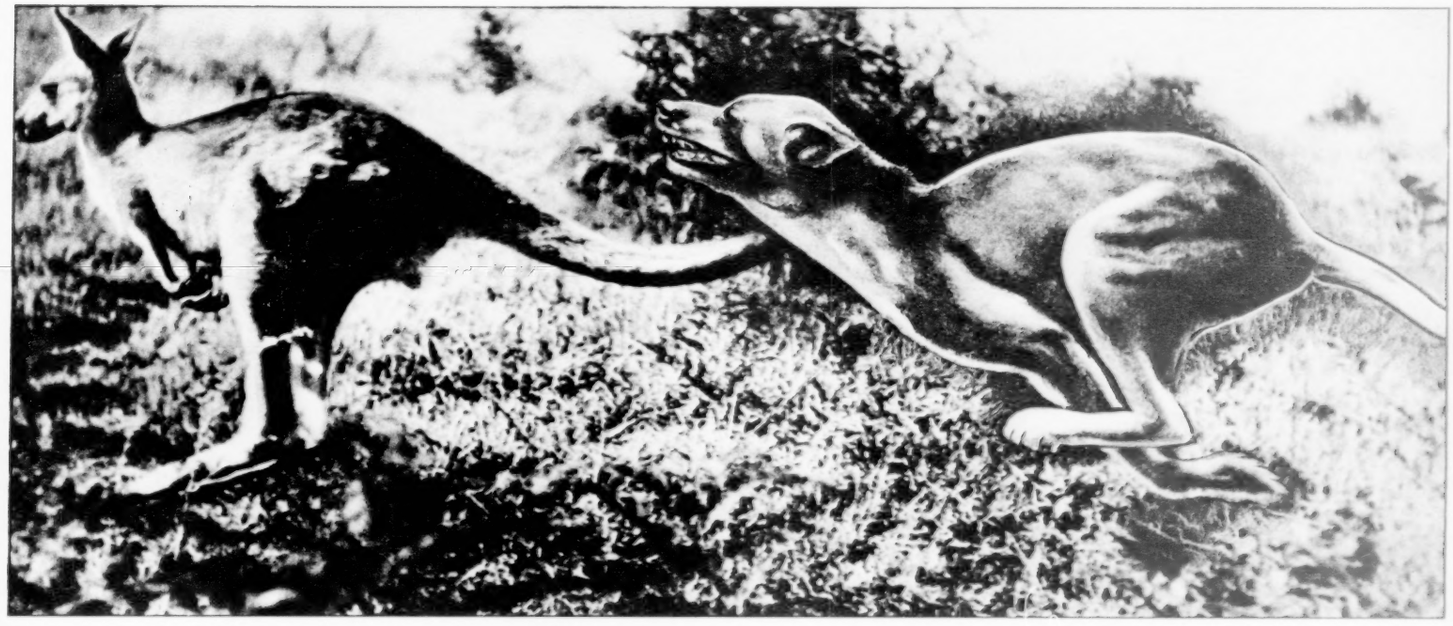
(Globe photo)

A Dog Kills a Kangaroo

Spectacular Pictures Show Chase And Death



1 The Greyhound Starts After the Kangaroo. These unusually interesting pictures show how Australians hunt and kill kangaroos, considered a pest by the planters. Once machine guns were used to mow down the animals at water holes. Now that is illegal, so they hunt them with dogs.



2 Just a Few Leaps Left In This Race. Notice the expression on the greyhound's face as he flies through the air, close to 30 miles an hour. The kangaroo's long, powerful, four-toed hind feet are its chief means of getting over the ground. The front limbs are used chiefly as hands.

3 The Hound Rips Open the Kangaroo's Throat. The race usually ends like this, but not always. At times a cornered kangaroo will kill a dog. It seizes the hound in its forefeet and rips it open with its great hind toe. Kangaroos are hunted because tney trample and eat growing crops.

(Black Star photos)

(Pictures, Inc. photo)

Princess Elizabeth Prepares To Take Her Doll for a Buggy Ride

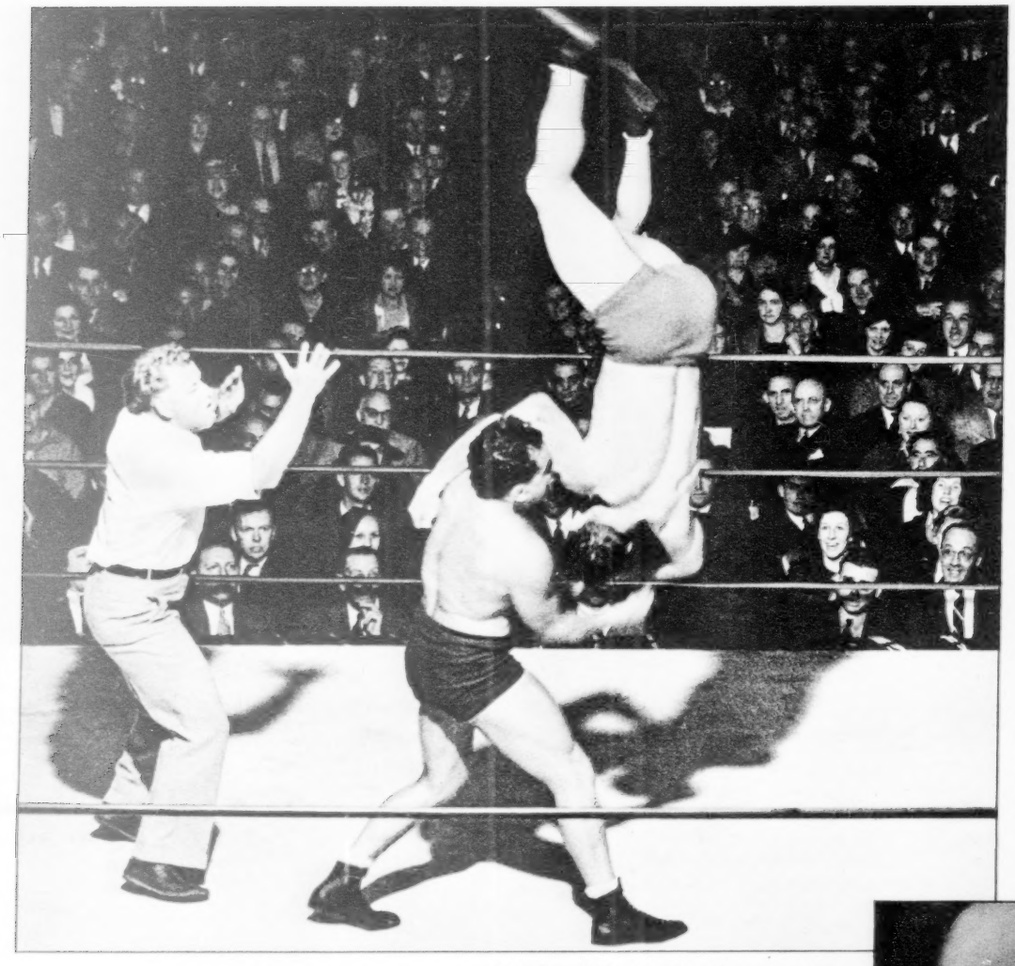
The Most Important *Little Girl* in the World

Princess Elizabeth of England is the eldest daughter of the King and Queen. Unless a son is born to them she will one day rule the British Empire . . . She has three names, Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, but her parents call her Lillibet. On April 23 she will be 11. Her little sister, Margaret Rose, is 4½ years younger . . . Princess Elizabeth, at the age of 7, saw her first circus and played and romped with the clowns. Now she has two ambitions: One, to be the first girl Princess to go on a tour of the Empire. Two, to go up in an airplane . . . Like her Uncle David, the abdicated King Edward VIII, the Princess is fond of horseback riding. When first her nurse put her on a pony and held her lest she fall, she objected. "No, no, Nannie, leave go," she protested. "The horse is holding me up."

The Little Princess helps her mother select her clothes. She seldom wears hats and likes sleeveless dresses for all seasons. Her tailored coats, paneled in front and back, with a flared skirt, have set a new fashion . . . Although surrounded by servants, the Princess must keep her own things tidy. She manicures her own finger nails . . . Five years ago, at a cost of $10,000, the people of Wales gave her a tiny, perfectly equipped cottage with a straw roof. There, under the shadow of Windsor Castle, she plays with her sister and gives tea parties, but she may not use the gas stove until she grows up. For her 10th birthday, her parents gave her a little electric car which she drives herself at top speed of five miles an hour. On the door is her own coat of arms.

She Gets Up at 7:30, and spends her mornings studying with her governess. The Princess dislikes arithmetic but likes geography. At one o'clock she lunches with her parents. It is the rule that once a week only French may be spoken at the luncheon table. In the afternoon the Princess has lessons in music, dancing, or court etiquette. Some days she is free to spend the afternoon out of doors. Elizabeth likes books, especially those about dogs and horses. So far she has not been allowed to read the daily newspapers, but once a week hears a talk on current events by her governess . . . Her grandmother, Queen Mother Mary, whom Elizabeth is said to resemble, sometimes joins the two little Princesses in their favorite game, "Presentation at Court."

It's Called WRESTLING, But It's Really ACTING

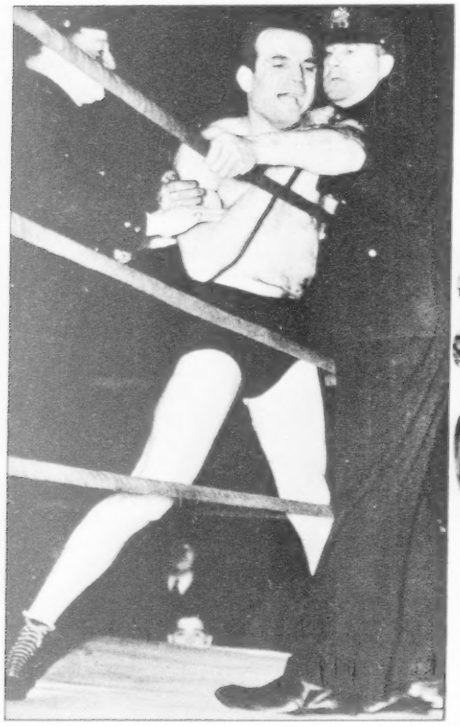


A few years back professional wrestling had few followers. It was rapidly dying. Today its fans number into the millions. Why? It has been made entertaining, showmanship has been injected.

Wrestlers today are booked throughout the country as is a vaudeville team. A few syndicates control the wrestling of the entire nation. Same opponents may wrestle as many as four nights a week in different cities.

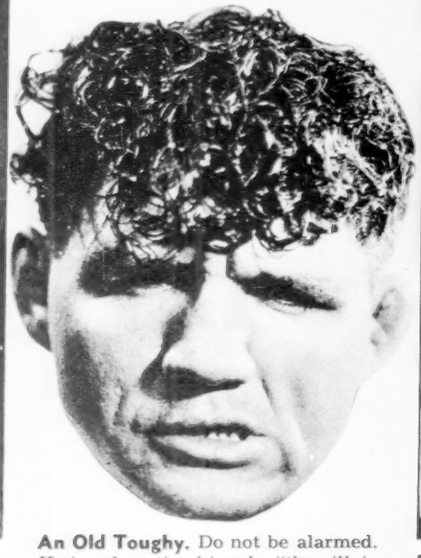
LOOK shows you on this and the following page how wrestlers work, some of their tricks which fool the fans but give thrills. LOOK warns you never to bet on a wrestling match. As an entertainment it is great; as a competitive sport it has ceased to exist.

The Fans Like It. Wrestlers are paid to entertain as the pair in this picture is doing. Notice the referee, he's part of it. The "groan and grunt" artist with his feet in the air is headed for a body slam. Will he be hurt? Not if he is a clever wrestler. He will handle himself as LOOK shows you on the following page.

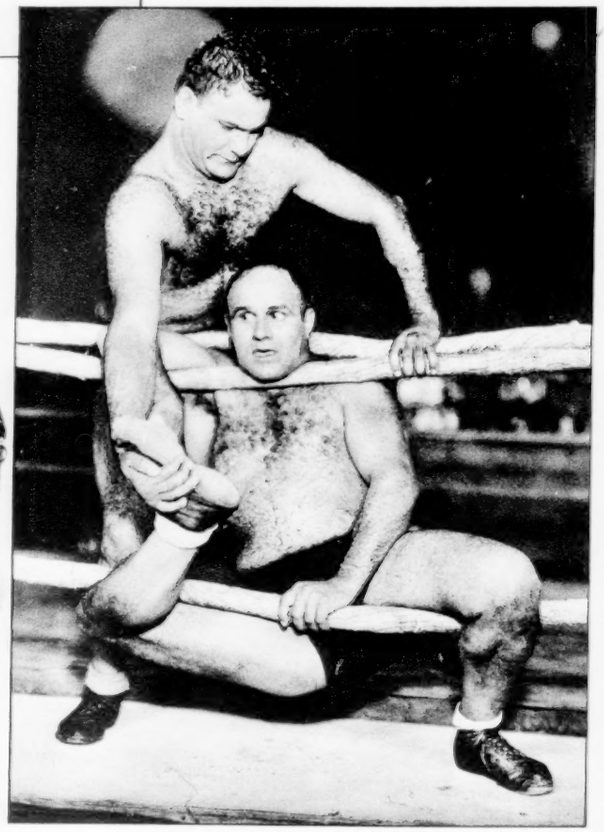


The Police Aid. This wrestler is very, very angry. The police are called to restrain him. In all probability if the police released him he would not do a thing. It is all part of the act to please the fans. Many promoters pay the policemen engaged a little extra for their part.

(International News photos)



An Old Toughy. Do not be alarmed. He is only acting his role, "the villain expects to get his revenge" . . . It isn't all gentle acting though. Notice his left ear. It is called a cauliflower ear. It got that way from repeated cuffing and bruising to please fans.



Trade Secrets. He is getting choked with the ropes . . . But stop—examine the picture closely. Notice his right arm also through the ropes, preventing pressure on his windpipe. His face registers distress which is just more showmanship. Note also the hairy masculine bodies. That is an asset, too. To the fans it is a reminder of caveman strength.

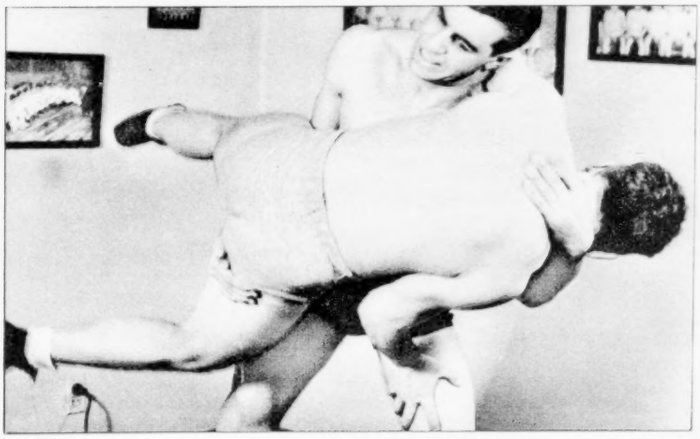
HOW IT IS DONE: *Wrestling Tricks To Fool The Fans*

1 The Eye-Gouge. There goes his eye. Even men shudder and women have been known to faint when this happens. It has to be done very realistically. The wrestler being gouged must register pain as this posed picture shows. In the picture at the right LOOK shows you how it is really done . . . You have to admit it's a neat trick if it's done properly . . . Such things are barred in amateur wrestling.

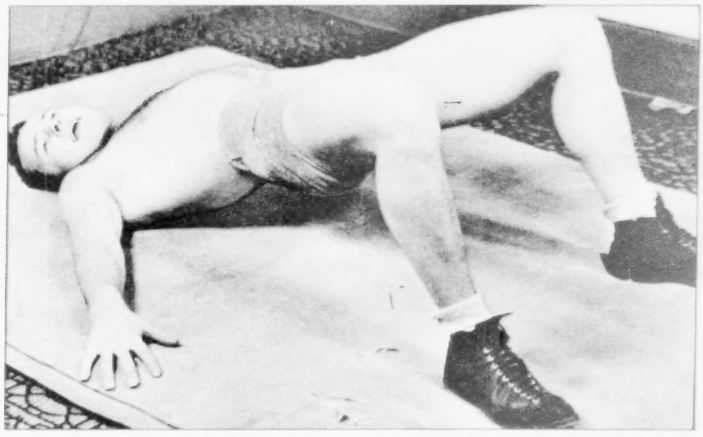
2 The Eye-Gouge Explained. Here is a close-up of the eye-gouge. Few fans ever notice this. But, all wrestling fans often wonder how wrestlers recover from punishing holds so rapidly. Notice how the thumbs are bent . . . The only danger in this trick is that germs from under the fingernails may get into the eye. Wrestlers fear a disease called trachoma, (pronounced tra-KO-ma). In a chronic form it leads to blindness.

1 A Right to the Jaw. Here is fast movement, a hay-maker about to land. The left hand and arm holds the opponent's jaw in position. The right hand comes over with tremendous speed to the other's jaw. He falls to the canvas stunned. The wrestler who delivers the blow then usually jumps straddle the fallen opponent and clamps on another hold.

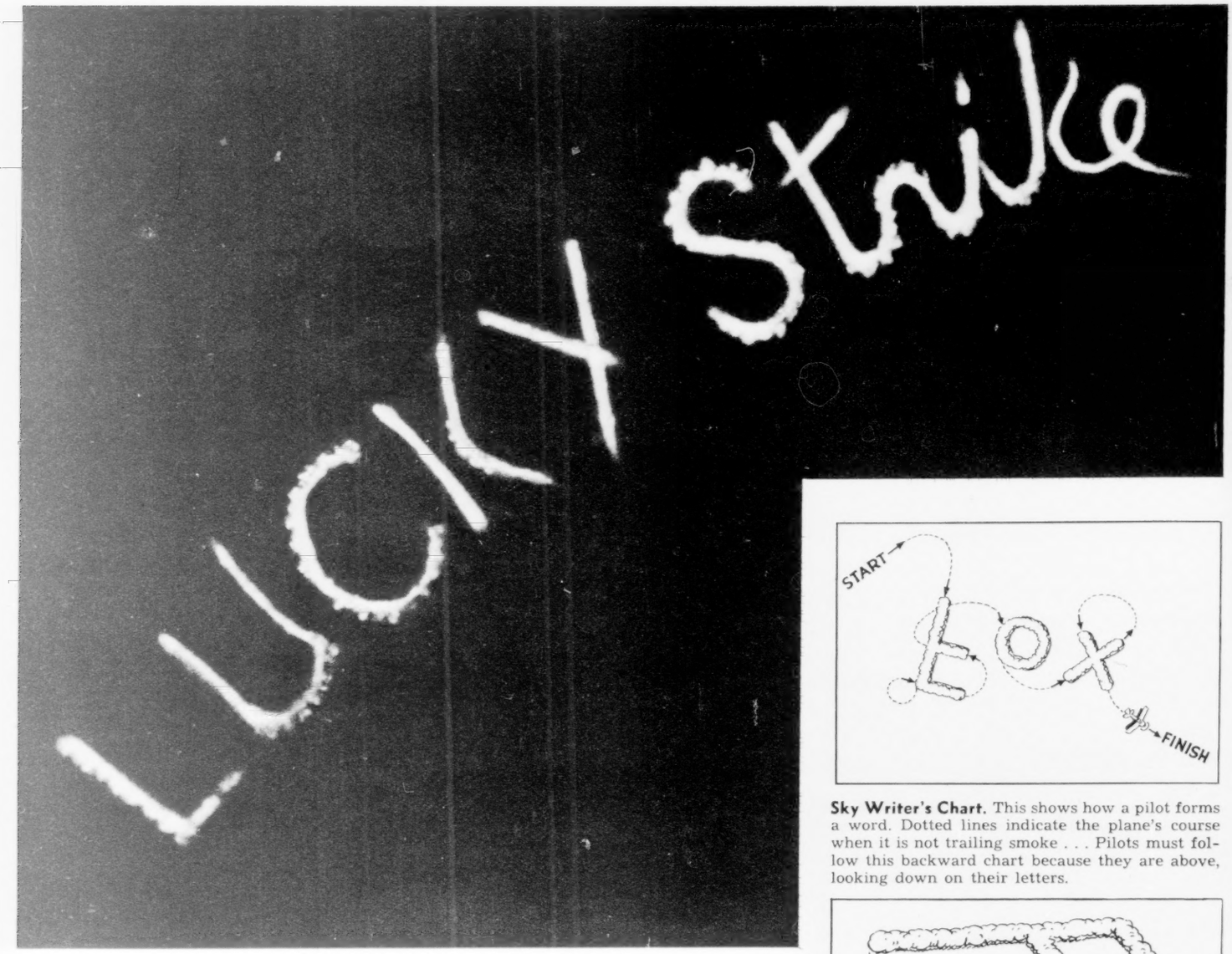
2 A Right to the Jaw Explained. Notice in this picture how the wrestler hits the back of his hand. In the meantime a little pressure has been released by the left hand. The smack can be heard clear to the back rows of the audience . . . Wrestlers must be in condition to withstand punishment for these tricks often miss and the unlucky wrestler is injured.



1 The Body Slam. The body slam which is pictured on the preceding page always gets the plaudits of the fans . . . It takes strength to lift any big fellow off the floor and above the head. Or, does it? . . . Notice in this picture how the victim of a body slam is helping. With his right arm, braced against his opponent's leg, he is helping to lift himself. This is done quickly, and, alley-oop, he is up and over his opponent's head.



2 The Body Slam Explained. When he falls he does not light hard. His feet and hands break the fall. Then his shoulders hit the canvas. This is the hardest of all wrestling tricks and takes a lot of practice. A good tumbler can do it . . . There are many other such tricks. Watch for them closely the next wrestling match you attend . . . View the match as you would any high-class act of acrobatic tumblers.

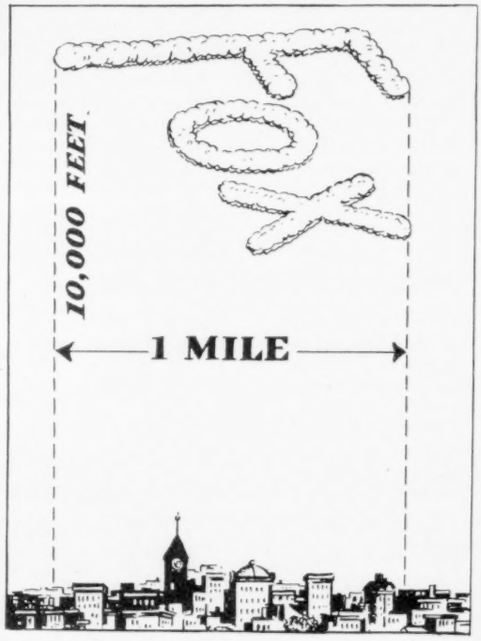


Pilots Write Backwards. Sky writing requires airplane pilots who can travel a precise course while writing backwards. The letters, which appear vertical from the ground, are really horizontal, each usually about a mile long. A plane could not stand the strain of the steep climbs needed to make the letters up and down . . . Sky writing letters differ just as letters in ordinary handwriting do, no two pilots forming them exactly alike as they speed along.

SKY WRITING

This Exhaust Does It. The smoke is produced by forcing an oily substance into the exhaust pipe from the plane's motor . . . Pilots keep their letters in line by picking out some object on the ground as a marker. Many good stunt aviators cannot qualify at writing, which requires a special knack . . . This form of advertising was invented by Maj. John Savage of England. It was used first in 1922 . . . A plane flying at 120 miles an hour, makes an "I" in 30 seconds.

Sky Writer's Chart. This shows how a pilot forms a word. Dotted lines indicate the plane's course when it is not trailing smoke . . . Pilots must follow this backward chart because they are above, looking down on their letters.

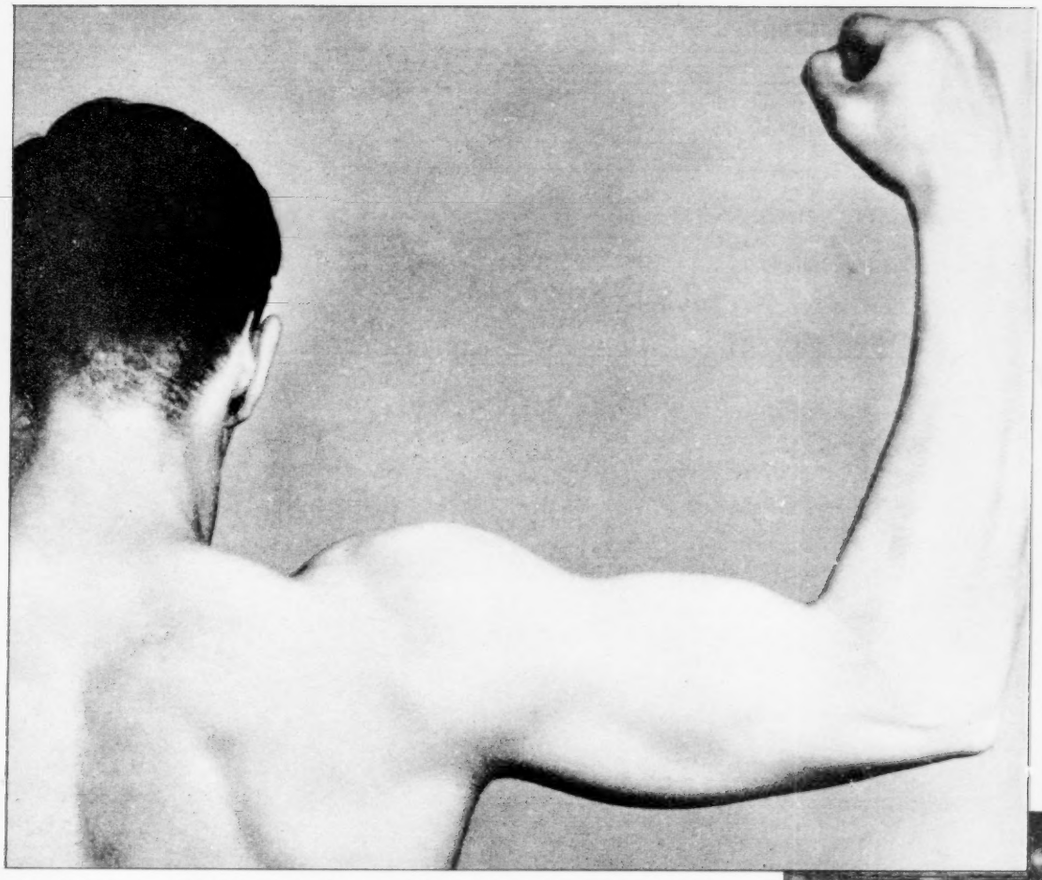


It Looks Like This To You. Sky writing is done at an altitude of 10,000 feet or higher. Each letter is placed on a slightly lower or higher level so the airplane's backwash will not wreck the previous ones. From the ground this difference can not be noticed . . . A calm day and a blue sky are best for sky writing. A steady breeze does not wreck letters as quickly as up and down drafts.

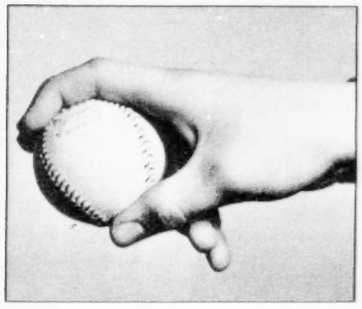
Baseball's Boy Wonder

Bob Feller

This 18-year old Iowa farm boy is baseball's prize rookie . . . Last year, pitching in one of his first major league games, he tied the all-time strikeout record of 17. Now he is getting ready for his first full season, which opens April 13 . . . What will he do? Baseball fans wait and wonder.



His Pitching Arm. Notice the bulge of his supple shoulder muscles. This is where he gets his tremendous speed . . . The fans are asking, "Is his fast ball faster than Walter Johnson's was?" Johnson has always been given credit for having more speed than any other pitcher . . . It is estimated Feller's fast one comes up to the plate at the speed of 120 miles an hour.



His Fast Ball. This is how he delivers it . . . Bob's strikeout record ties the mark set by Dizzy Dean, the St. Louis Cardinals' turbulent star. Bob fanned 17 batsmen of the Philadelphia Athletics in nine innings, Sept. 13, 1936.

His Curve Ball. You can see how Bob's hand has changed position. He lets the ball roll over his index finger, causing it to spin and break as it nears the plate. Feller is fortunate. Most speed pitchers have not a good curve.

RECORDS FOR FELLER TO SHOOT AT:

Nine-tenths earned runs per game for an entire season, Ferd Schupp with the New York Giants, 1916.

Pitching 68 innings without giving a base on balls, Christy Mathewson with the New York Giants, 1913.

20 straight victories, Rube Marquard with the Giants, 1912.

56 consecutive shutout innings, Walter Johnson with the Washington Senators, 1913.

343 strikeouts in one season, Rube Waddell, with the Athletics, 1904.

16 shutouts in one season, Grover Alexander with the Philadelphia Phillies, 1916.

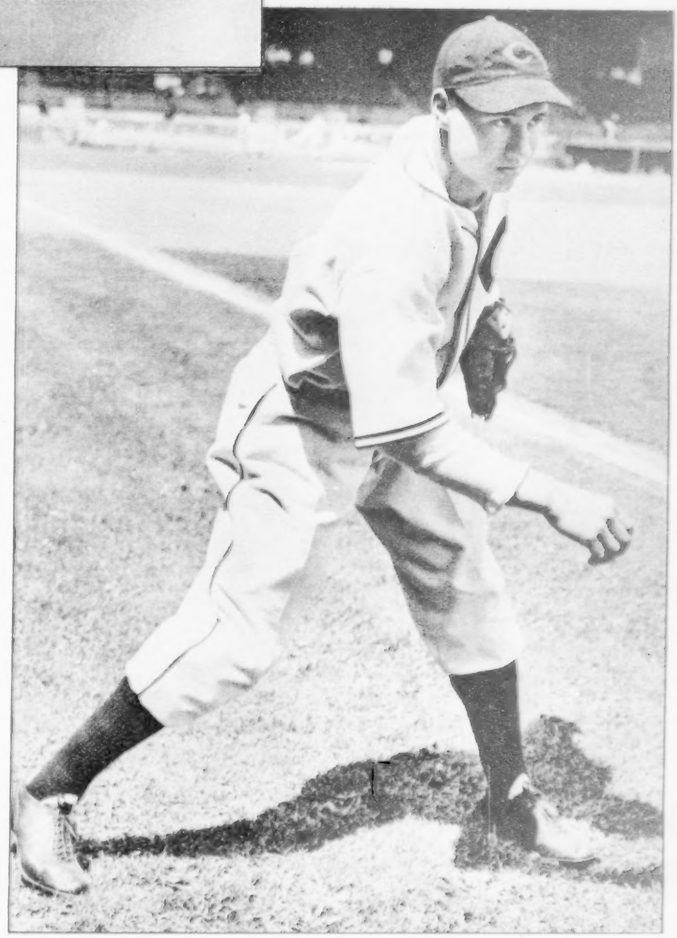
RECORDS TO DODGE:

181 bases on balls in one season, Bob Harmon with Cardinals, 1911.

30 wild pitches in one season, Leon Ames with the Giants, 1905.

19 straight defeats, John Nabors with the Athletics, 1916.

(International News, Register and Tribune photos)



Bob Is Baseball's Find of a Generation. He is a member of the Cleveland Indians. He seems to have the speed of Walter Johnson, and the curve and urge to win that was Christy Mathewson's . . . A senior in high school, his team has hired a tutor so Bob can play ball and still graduate with his Van Meter, Ia., class in May . . . In temperament he is the opposite of Dizzy Dean. He is just a boy, seeking to learn.

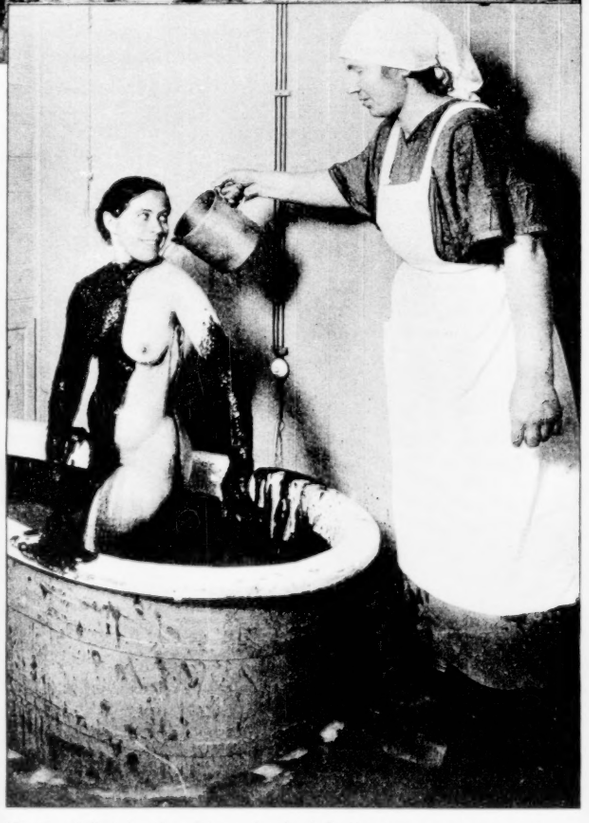
It May Seem Queer to You, But . . .

They're Doing It For Their Health

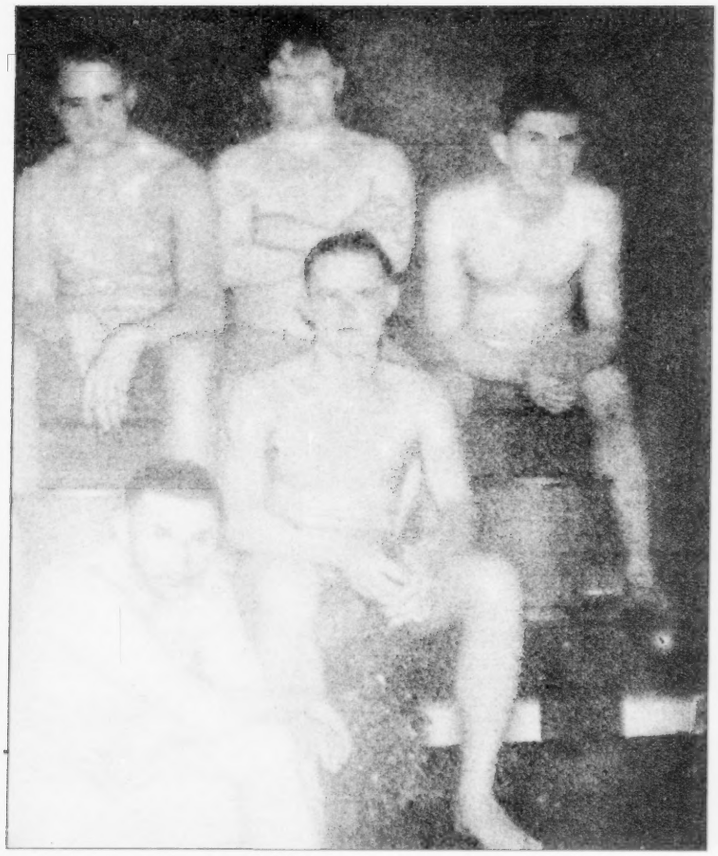
These Russians Bathe in Mud. The picture was taken at the baths at Eupatoria, in Crimea (Cry-ME-a) in southwestern Russia . . . A patient strips, lies down, is covered with mud by women attendants, bakes in the sun for an hour or two, and then the mud is washed off . . . Mud baths are used to relieve rheumatism, muscular aches . . . It is believed that their curative value is due to the minerals (such as sulphur) in the mud.

Russians Go In for Sun Bathing, Too. This picture was taken in Crimea . . . Sun bathing isn't new, for Hippocrates (Hi-POCK-rah-teez), Greek physician, told of it some 400 years before Christ. It was neglected during the Middle Ages but modern physicians are proving that the ultra-violet rays of direct sunshine are helpful in preventing and treating diseases of skin and bone.

(Ewing Galloway Sovfoto Photos)



Kind of Sticky Looking, Isn't It? Certain mud deposits in Latvia, on the Baltic sea, are believed to have special curative powers. The lady soaked in a tub of this mud, needs a good rinsing before she steps out . . . Some muds are dried, packed in cans and delivered to homes. There they are mixed with water and applied to the skin. Other muds lose effectiveness if dried and re-moistened.



Steam Almost Hides These Finlanders. In Finland, Norway and Sweden, people start their baths in steam houses, built with few windows and only one door. Stones are heated over a fire and water is poured over them until clouds of steam fill the room. Strong persons sit on high benches, weaker ones stay lower down where there isn't so much steam.

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Finlanders Follow Steam Bath with Snow Plunge. After they perspire freely in the steam house, they wash with soap, rinse with cool water, then run outdoors into snow and exercise briskly. They take these baths once a week, in summer diving into cold water after steaming. Often the entire family bathes at the same time.

Steam, Sand, Snow

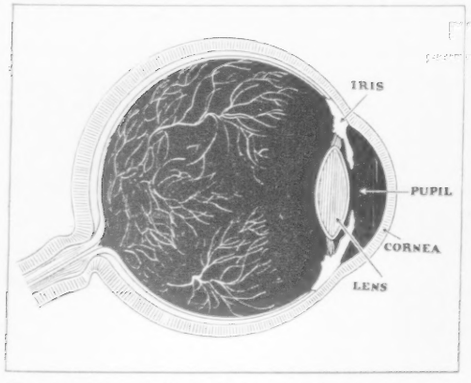
. . . Health Seekers Try Them All

These Japanese Are Packed in Sand. The city of Beppu (BEP-poo) is noted for its hot springs. On this beach, the hot springs run into sand, warm and moisten it. Patients are covered with hot, wet sand, parboil for a few hours, then rinse in clear water. Japanese dislike soap, believing it causes hair to turn red, the color of Japanese devils . . . Sands and earth have been used for medicinal purposes for hundreds of years, but are rarely given internally. Wild animals often cover open wounds with mud; sometimes they eat dirt when sick. Recently a German doctor announced that patients with asthma, grippe and bronchial trouble were greatly helped by breathing invisible sand dust.

(Ewing Galloway Black Star Photos)

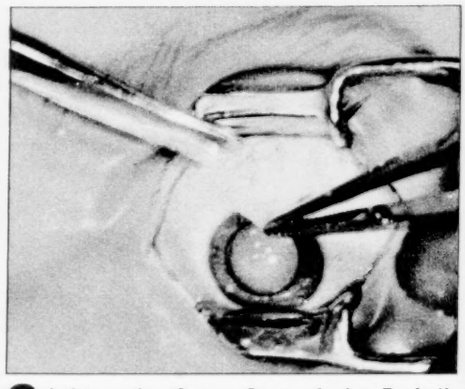
The Surgeon Removes a *CATARACT*

. . . How Thousands, Doomed to Blindness, See Again

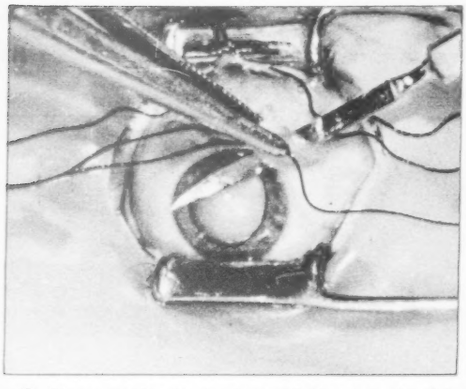


1 The Eye Is Like a Camera. The colored iris acts as a camera's shutter, the black pupil as the hole in the shutter, letting light through to the lens which is transparent and lies behind the iris. A cataract is a cloudiness of the lens which prevents light from passing through.

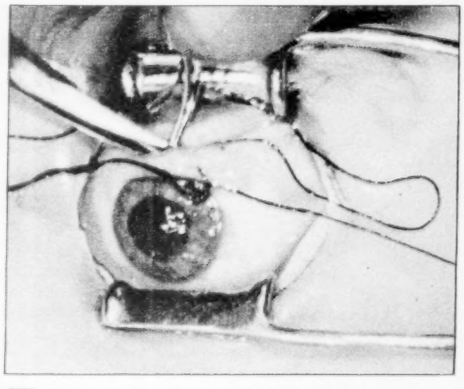
2 Giving the Local Anaesthetic is the first step in the removal of cataracts. Thus the operation is made painless . . . Because they shut out light, cataracts once meant blindness. Today surgery, by removing the entire clouded lens, can restore sight to 95 out of 100 sufferers.



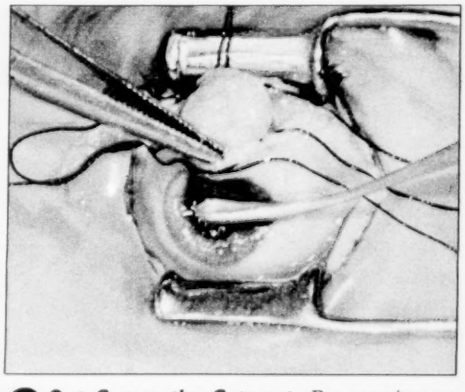
3 Lifting the Outer Coat of the Eyeball. Once in a while the lens absorbs its own cloudiness, but in the vast majority of cases the only cure for cataract is to remove the lens by surgery. The operation is a delicate but not serious one and lasts about five minutes.



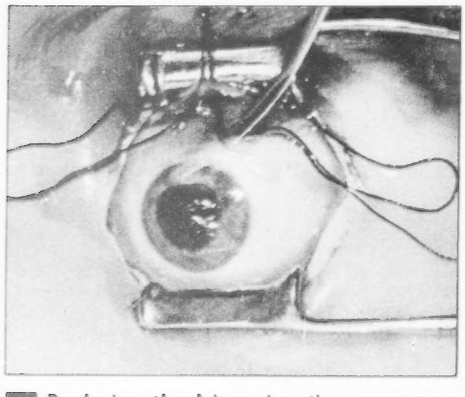
4 Flapping Back the Second Coating. In this picture the knife is inside the eye. An opening is being made through which the lens can be taken out . . . Old age is the most common cause of cataract. Next comes diabetes, which upsets the normal nourishment of the eye.



5 Cutting Out Part of the Iris is the last step before the lens is removed . . . Third in the list of cataract causes is a drug called dinitrophenal which is sold under several names as a fat reducer. Avoid it! Before you buy, ask your druggist if a reducer contains it.

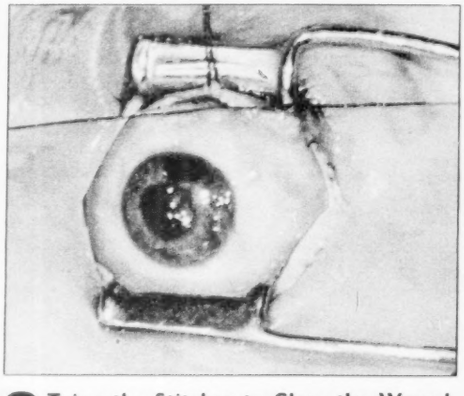


6 Out Comes the Cataract. By pressing on the outside of the eye, the surgeon forces out the clouded lens . . . Cataracts may result from a hard blow on the eye. Children may inherit them from their parents. Workers who handle hot metal often develop them.



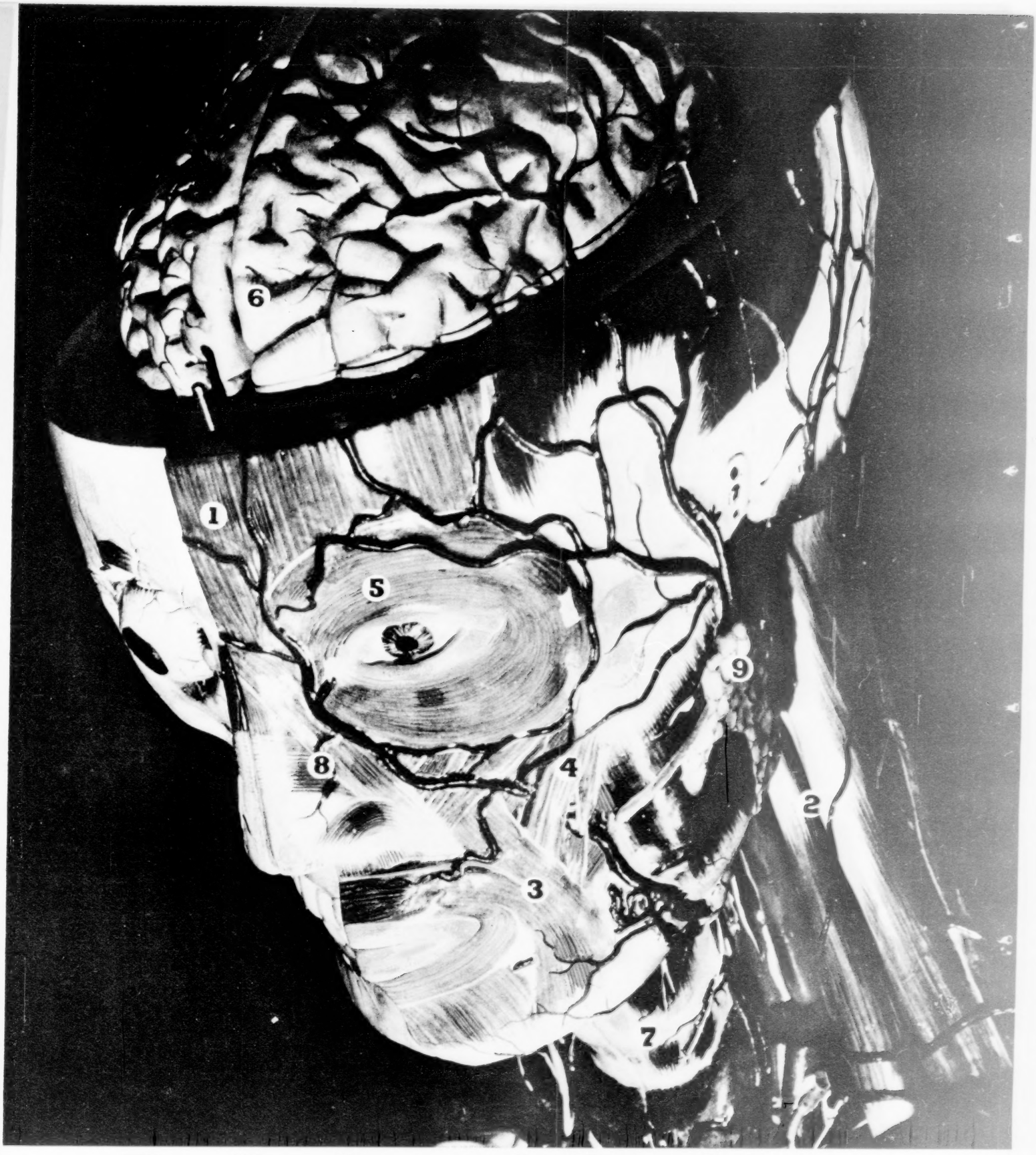
7 Replacing the Iris makes the eye appear rounded and normal again. Next the outer coating is replaced . . . Cataracts take several forms. The lens may be spotted, or covered in whole or in part. The longer a cataract lens remains in the eye, the worse it becomes.

(Ray-Bell photos)



8 Tying the Stitches to Close the Wound. As soon as the cataract becomes bad enough to hamper the patient, it is operated on. To wait too long is dangerous. Although cataracts usually strike both eyes, one develops faster than the other and is usually removed first.

9 After the Operation the patient feels no more soreness than from a cold in his eye. Unless a second operation is needed to remove bits of lens from surrounding tissue, he will leave the hospital in a week. Spectacles will take the place of the lens, restoring normal sight.



How You Sneeze, Smile and Chew

Beneath the upper layers of skin and fat tissues of the face is a complex system of muscles and veins. This system is shown in this papier-mache model, exhibited at the recent convention of American scientists in Atlantic City, N. J. . . . The wire mesh effect represents veins. Numbers represent: 1. muscles used in frowning; 2. muscles for turning the neck; 3. muscles for smiling; 4. muscles for chewing; 5. muscles for closing eyes; 6. the brain; 7. bones of the neck; 8. muscles used for sneezing and snarling; 9. parotid gland, which aids in making saliva. Mumps are an infection of the parotid gland . . . The other side of this head model, of which only the eye and part of the mouth are visible, is a reproduction of the nervous system. These papier-mache models can be taken apart, lettered and wired for studying. They are sold to doctors and schools for $45 and up.

(Pictures, Inc. photo)

BEAUTY *and the* BEAST

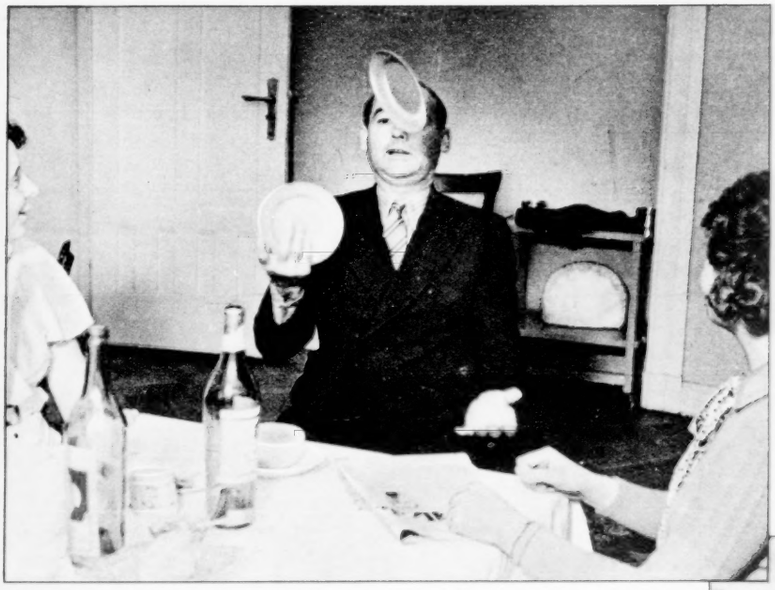
Modern Night Club Version

The Lady Pleads. Zorine, nudist dancer, is shown in her artistic ape act in a night club. She pleads with the monster to spare her. The beast shakes his head.

After the Show. After the act the ape man takes off his mask and relaxes. Zorine has nothing to take off, but she relaxes, too.

The Lady Loses. As the dance ends, the monster (just her dancing partner in false foliage) carries Zorine away, a captive . . . Zorine's real name is Blanche Evon West. She is 24. She has been a nudist for years, both on and off the dance floor. Last fall when she was married she put on a dress for the wedding reception. But it embarrassed her to do it, she admitted. Zorine is said to be one of the few real nudists, if not the only one, on the stage.

(Pix photos)



Meal Time and the Juggler Gets to Work. While the guests applaud and the landlady worries about her china, the juggler practices his stunts at the dinner table.

His Dogs Even Come to Breakfast. When his coffee is finished, Fred will put them through their paces. Like other actors at the Artisten hotel, he was awakened at 11 a. m. by a Negro band practicing.

AT HOME WITH ACTORS

Where the Show Never Ends

From all over the world come the vaudeville artists who live in the Artisten hotel in Berlin, Germany. Here you see them at their work—or is it play? (What a landlady they must have to put up with such goings-on!)

She Dances For Her Looking-Glass. With a portable phonograph and a full-length mirror, Miss Merryweather, English dancer, practices her steps . . . Because artists come from all over the world, the Artisten hotel staff must speak every language—and does.

(Black Star photos)

Practicing the Tumbling Number. In their rooms, Paul and Gheggi Nicco practice their tumbling act . . . Troupers are hard workers and wherever they stay they turn their rooms into a practice ground. In Berlin, it's sure to be the Artisten hotel that gets their trade.

JEAN HARLOW

A Story of BEAUTY LOVE TRAGEDY

She Won a Bet. Jean Harlow, shown above and at the right, began her movie career when a friend bet her she could not get a job on the screen. She won and became an extra girl in a Richard Dix film, "Moran of the Marines," in 1929 . . . Her real name was Harlean Carpenter. She has legally changed it to Jean Harlow. As to popularity she ranks at the top. Her fan mail at the M-G-M studio is second only to that of Robert Taylor.

WHY JEAN QUIT THE MOVIES

and Why She Returned to Them Again

Jean at 19. Remember Clara Bow? In 1930 she was a star. Here is how Jean looked when she played a minor role in a film Clara Bow made at that time.

Leading Lady. Jean Harlow's first starring role in Hollywood was in "Hell's Angels," late in 1930, when the above picture was taken. That film definitely established her as a star, led to the platinum blond craze. In one later picture she wore a red wig, but now her hair is brown. She is a natural blonde.

She Likes Lounging Pajamas. Jean wore these black velvet pajamas when she appeared in a picture with Lew Ayers. For sleeping the lovely star prefers nightgowns.

This Picture of JEAN Shocked Her Grandpa

In 1929 Jean was signed by Hal Roach for a series of comedies. She appeared in this costume. Her wealthy grandfather, in Kansas City, happened to see the picture. Shocked, he called her at once, persuaded her to quit the movies. Hal Roach obligingly tore up the contract she had signed.

After idling for the next eight months, however, she became bored, decided to go ahead with her career. It was then she got the part in Clara Bow's "Saturday Night Kid," went to work a few months later in "Hell's Angels." She now ranks 13th in box office appeal, is rapidly growing more popular.

(. . . *Continued on Next Page*)

THE MEN IN HER LIFE

Jean Has Been Three Times a Wife Twice a Divorcee Once a Widow

Jean's First Husband. Jean Harlow, born 26 years ago in Kansas City, seldom, if ever, had a "date" before she went away to school, when she was 14 . . . While at school she met wealthy Charles McGrew. They eloped in September, 1927. He was 20; she was 16. The marriage failed to last.

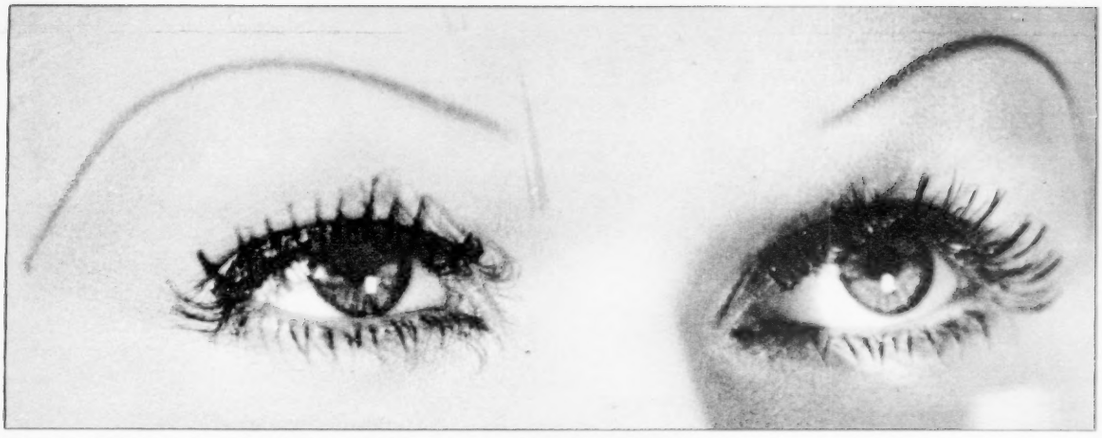
Jean's Second Husband. After two years Jean and her first husband separated. She soon divorced him. He had objected to her work as an extra after they moved to Hollywood . . . In July, 1932, Jean married Paul Bern, film executive, shown here. He was 42.

Jean's No. 3 Husband. Two months after Jean's second marriage, tragedy entered her life. Bern killed himself. The grief stricken young widow went to work harder than ever. She found companionship in an M-G-M cameraman, Hal Rosson, shown with her above . . . Star and cameraman were married in September, 1933, in Yuma, Ariz. He was 38; she was 21. In March, 1934, she divorced Rosson.

Will William Powell Be No. 4? Jean is now romancing with William Powell, popular actor seen with her above . . . Recently the two tried to sneak out the back door of a restaurant to avoid autograph seekers. They found part of the crowd waiting there for them. Trapped, Jean and Powell, perched themselves on a couple of garbage cans, signed and signed, when along came the garbage man. He was collecting, but not autographs. He made them move . . . Both Jean and Powell enjoyed the double joke. They are that kind.

(International News, Wide World photos)

Personal Appearance. Jean and her stepfather, Marino Bello, who married her mother when Jean was 14, are pals. This picture of them was made when Jean was making a personal tour in 1931 . . . In Pittsburgh, Pa., she became ill. She had her stepfather carry her to the edge of the stage, as shown here, so she could greet her admirers.



She Has Hypnotic, Lazy Eyes. Men quickly surrender to the spell of these gray-blue eyes. Eyes play a most important part in any acting, and Miss Harlow is a versatile actress. Those eyes can flash with anger, smolder sullenly or sparkle with joy. Coupled with the star's soft, slow speech and her dimples when she smiles, her eyes can prove irresistible when she wills them to.

She Is Gay. Men who have something to forget are drawn to Jean. They like girls who are gay and who do not recall unpleasant memories.

A Psychologist Tells

Why Men Like Jean

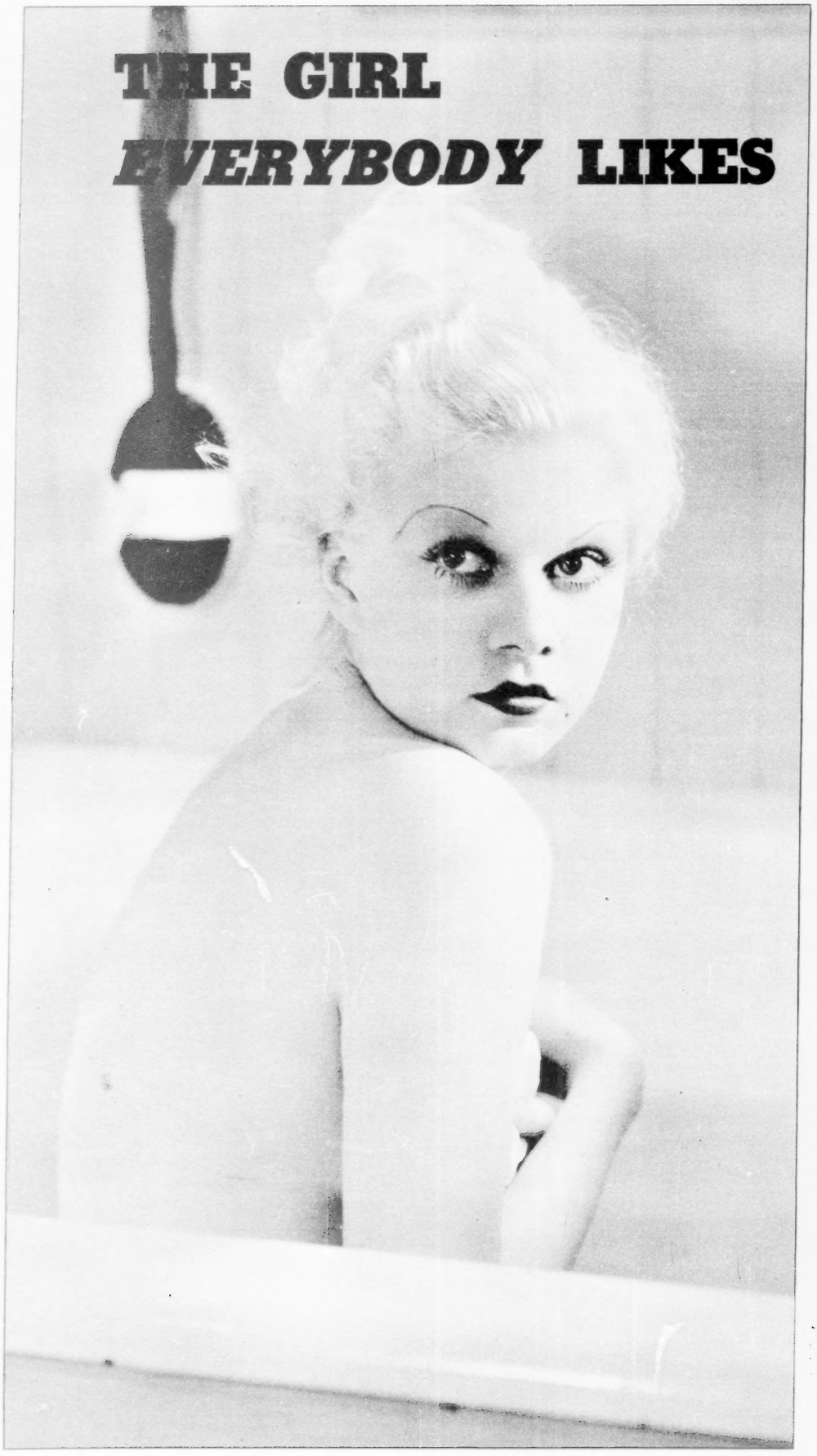
By Dr. Robert Clark

HER DAZZLING ALLURE APPEALS TO ALL MEN

This allure especially attracts men who are keenly competitive in matters of love. Such men like to display the prizes they have won in a wife or sweetheart . . . Also men who adore beauty in women find in Jean all the loveliness they want. They appreciate her figure and her cheerfulness.

(. . . *Continued on Next Page*)

THE GIRL *EVERYBODY* LIKES



She Likes White. In clothes and house furnishings Jean Harlow prefers white. If she has to wear an evening gown she likes white satin . . . Jean's figure is the envy of millions of women. She is 5 feet, 2½ inches tall, and weighs 110 pounds. Her bust is 34 inches, waist 25 inches and hips 36½ inches . . . Jean always studies her next day's lines at night, goes to bed early when she is working on a picture . . . Never does she hold up a film by a temperamental tantrum.

A Good Scout. Jean Harlow is a person of contrasts. She looks as if she would prefer the night clubs, the bright lights. Really, she is rather quiet, does not like too fashionable clothes, prefers a quiet picnic to a smart cocktail party . . . She is very democratic, doesn't mind a bit of hardship and never grumbles. She is one of the movie colony's most popular girls. Her co-workers think her splendid.

When She Wears Glasses. This candid shot of Jean shows her wearing glasses during a radio rehearsal. During one of her radio broadcasts in Hollywood a crowd broke down doors to see her and another favorite, Robert Taylor . . . Jean's next picture will be "Personal Property," in which she is co-starred with Robert Taylor.

THE LIKES AND DISLIKES of Jean Harlow

Just Acting. When she is not before the camera, Jean uses little make-up and seldom wears jewelry. On vacation she attends movies . . . She is writing a book, the subject of which is secret. Those who have seen it say it is interesting . . . She punches a typewriter fast, but with only two fingers.

Platinum Blonde. When Jean gets angry she throws things. This is a scene from, "Girl From Missouri," made when Jean was still a platinum blonde.

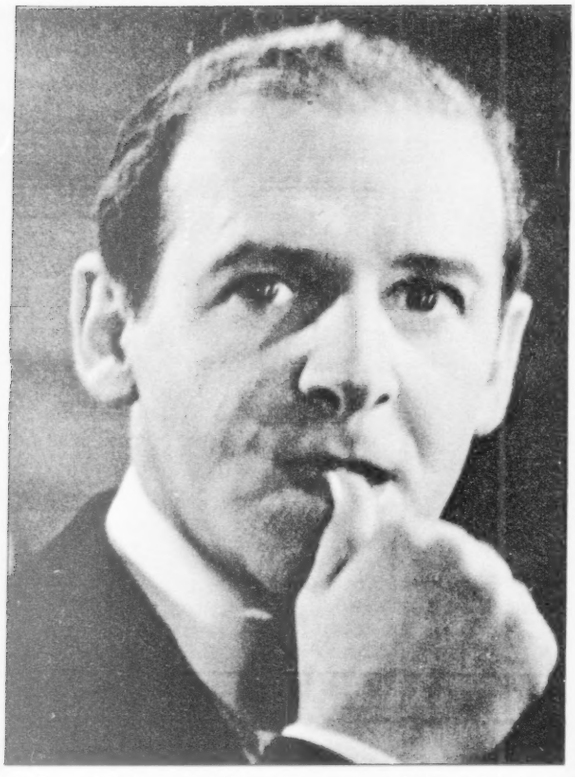
Hungry. Jean usually eats what she likes. She keeps her marvelous figure by vigorous massages . . . She enjoys sports, likes to ride a horse and drive a car . . . Her hair here is brown. She thinks it is more becoming.

Best Friend. Jean Harlow believes a girl's mother should be her best friend and advisor. When the blond star first entered pictures she took her mother's maiden name, made it world famous. She and her mother, shown with her, have always been best of friends.

She's Ticklish. Jean is a firm believer in cold water and ice cubes as well as creams for massage purposes . . . She is ticklish, hates to wear gloves, and, because of a superstition, always throws kisses at a load of hay. She likes brown hair because she does not have to wash it so often, and can wear a wider variety of colors.

Gossip About The No. 1 Gossip

WALTER WINCHELL



He Sees All, Knows All and Tells a Lot. Walter Winchell, who has been called "A One-Man Newspaper"—and many other things—will be 40 on April 7. He quit school at 13 in the sixth grade, became a singing usher, a song-and-dance man and finally a newspaper columnist read by millions . . . He gets 52 thousand dollars a year from the New York Mirror, and about $450 a week from a syndicate which sells his lively gossip to 126 other papers. Radio and movie salaries bring his annual earnings to a quarter million . . . His first wife divorced him. He married again, has a young daughter and a baby son. He was born in New York, and is Jewish.

Hardest Working Reporter In the U. S. Winchell may visit a dozen night clubs or theaters to get gossip for one column. No keyhole peeper, he gets tips from his many friends, often scoops the world. He never prints news he thinks might wreck a happy marriage. Once he hit a drunk man with a wine bottle for annoying a young girl. He does not drink, but smokes countless cigarets. He is generally liked on Broadway.

His Real Name Is Winchel. He added the extra "l" after the name had appeared on a theater front as Winchell early in his career. He has invented many words, such as "Renovated" for divorced, "blessed-eventing" for having a baby, and "middle-aisling" for getting married. One of his most famous phrases was "making whoopee." During the war Winchell was in the navy, later going back into vaudeville. He became a Broadway columnist in 1924, working for the now defunct evening Graphic.

On the Sidewalks of New York. In a 1910 Gus Edwards skit, Winchell appeared with Eddie Cantor, George Jessel and a number of other urchins, as shown above. A hard-hitting bodyguard now accompanies Winchell, who has been socked on several occasions, once by Al Jolson, who alleged a Winchell movie scenario reflected on Ruby Keeler, Jolson's wife . . . Among Walter's close friends is Ben Bernie, the orchestra leader. The two recently made a picture, "Wake Up and Live," for Twentieth Century-Fox. The off-guard pictures on this page were made on the movie set.

1 Protect Cuticle. Use a rubber-tipped orangewood stick to work mineral oil in around cuticle at side of nails. Then use polish remover.

2 Shape the Nails. Use an emery board (strip of fine sandpaper); it leaves smoother edges than does a metal file. Then use cuticle remover, liquid which dissolves dead cuticle; never use scissors except to snip off hangnails.

3 Apply Polish. Most women now use liquid polish instead of powder which requires rubbing to bring gloss to nails. Hold nails flat to prevent polish from running.

How To Manicure Your Nails

As Movie Stars Do It

4 A Hollywood Trick to Preserve a Manicure. After polish is applied, go over the cuticle again with oil, then wrap each completed finger in a piece of cotton. The model for these pictures is Gloria Dickson, movie actress featured by Warner Brothers in "Death in the Deep South."

5 Wear Cotton Gloves Overnight. They hold cotton in place, allow oil to soak in . . . Humans' nails are similar to animals' hoofs, birds' claws; they are horny scale, a greatly thickened part of outer skin. Fingernails grow two inches in one year's time.

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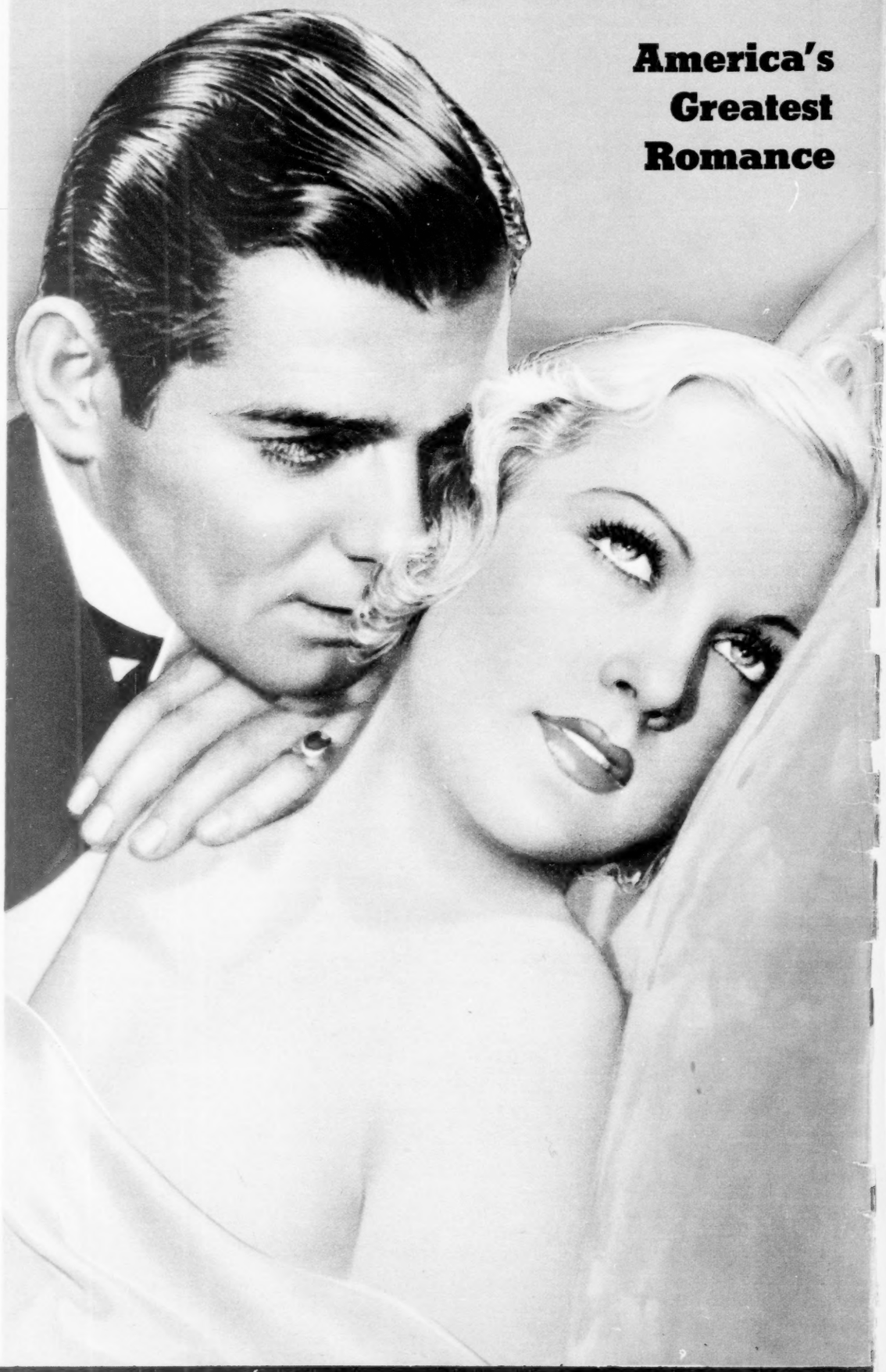

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